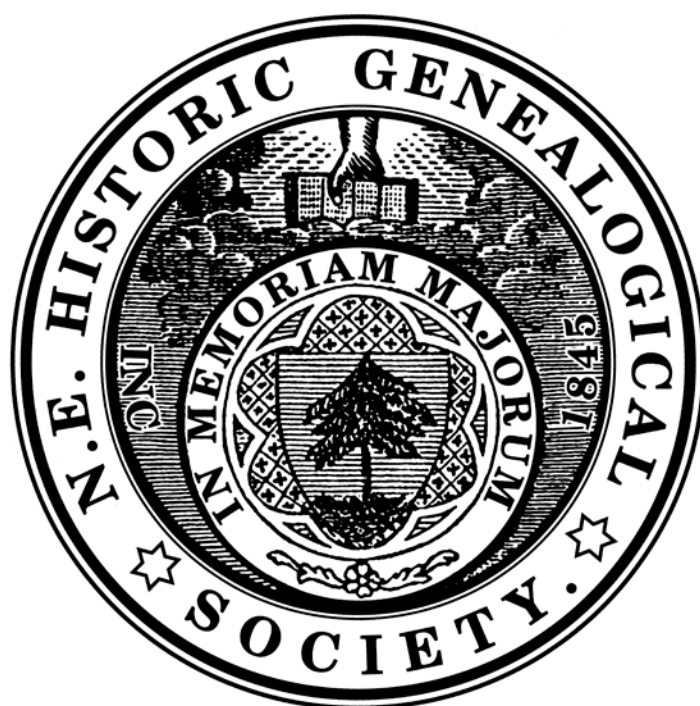


The New England Historical and Genealogical Register



Volume 164

April 2010

Whole Number 654

www.NewEnglandAncestors.org

**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER®**

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POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to NEHGS, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116-3007.

Publication of

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

is supported by a generous endowment from

Ruth Chauncey Bishop

EDITORIAL

The issue begins with companion DNA articles by Alvy Ray Smith: **The Probable Genetic Signature of Thomas¹ Riggs, Immigrant to Gloucester, Massachusetts, by 1658**, and **The Probable Genetic Signature of Edward¹ Riggs, Immigrant to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633**. These two articles combine regular genealogical research with DNA techniques to establish, with high probability, the genetic signatures of two immigrants from the DNA testing of living male descendants in genealogically distant lines. That these two immigrants were related had already been established by previous DNA testing. These two articles taken together increase the resolution and rigor of this connection, to reveal the signatures of the immigrants by removing mutations in a systematic way from those of living descendants, and to demonstrate how mutations can be used to distinguish the two related immigrant families.

In preparing **English Ancestry of Bennett Hodsoll, First Wife of Edmond¹ Freeman of Sandwich, Massachusetts**, author Richard L. Bush soon saw that Bennett Hodsoll's father had been married twice. In an effort to identify Bennett's mother, the author theorized that the name Bennett might indicate a connection to someone with the surname Bennett. This approach was successful, and he found that Bennett Hodsoll's maternal grandmother had married a man named John Bennett. A careful review of all relevant wills and the places (as well as names) mentioned therein allowed the author to reconstruct the Hodsoll family.

Annotating a brief **Hopkins Bible Record**, from the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department at NEHGS, led to evidence proving a line from Stephen¹ Hopkins of the *Mayflower* that was shown confusingly and tentatively in the 1948–50 Hopkins genealogy in the *Register*.

Building on a 1976 article that showed John Gay married the widow of John Borden, Eldon Wilson Gay and Christopher Challender Child demonstrate that she was **Joanna Hooker, Wife of John¹ Borden and John¹ Gay**. Their article presents what is known of Joanna's ancestry in Kent.

Richard¹ Bowen of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, left a large number of descendants, but no comprehensive genealogy is yet in print. Cherry Fletcher Bamberg has concentrated on **Nathaniel⁴ and Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen and Their Family**, tracing their ten children and forty-six grandchildren. The oldest grandchild was a Peleg Bowen, whose adult history is unclear. The rest of this first installment treats Thomas⁵ Bowen — who moved from Warren, Rhode Island, to Richmond, New Hampshire, in the late 1760s — and his twelve children and their spouses.

The place of origin in Suffolk, England, was already known for **William^A Dwight, Father of John¹ and Timothy¹ Dwight of Dedham, Massachusetts**. Further research located William's will and that of his brother, Nicholas Dwight, providing the basis for Leslie Mahler's expanded account of the Dwight family.

In his article, **The English Origins of William¹ Whitredge of Ipswich, Massachusetts**, author David A. Whittredge presents a classic case of identifying an immigrant and his parents. The baptismal dates for William “Whitred” and his oldest son Thomas agree with their ages on a 1635 passenger list. When William was married in 1623, he was called “son of Robert,” allowing the author to identify William’s parents and siblings, based on Robert Whitred’s will.

Immigrants arriving in New England in the eighteenth century are unlikely to have received much genealogical attention unless a descendant happens to be interested. Yet their ancestry in the British Isles may be easier to trace than that of Great Migration immigrants, since the search begins a century or more later. Such is the case presented in Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr.’s article, **Identification of Miss Bell Traill of Kirkwall, Orkney, as Isabella (Traill) Tate of Boston, Massachusetts, with a Royal Descent**. Isabella arrived in Boston in 1760 and married there two years later. Not only did a Traill genealogy include her, but also the author inherited documents that supported the genealogy. In the course of confirming Isabella’s parents and grandparents, it became apparent that her grandmothers were sisters and had royal descents, one of which is given here.

Notes on the Children of John¹ and Mary (Woods) Bellows of Concord and Marlborough, Massachusetts, by Michael W. Kearney, adds substantially to the published accounts of the Bellows family by showing that two of the children moved to New London County, Connecticut, and left descendants. These two children were Mary² (Bellows) (Smallbent) Rood and Nathaniel² Bellows.

Book reviews will resume in the July 2010 issue.



The April editorial each year has been a convenient place to thank the many people who help with the *Register*. Associate editor **Helen Ullmann** reviews and edits all drafts of *Register* articles and does further research, as needed. Two editors are definitely better than one. Consulting editor **David Dearborn** answers my frequent phone calls for help with sources on the sixth floor of NEHGS. Other consulting editors review articles (particularly **Gary Boyd Roberts**), do research, and/or comment on articles submitted (particularly **Robert Charles Anderson** for Great Migration articles). **Julie Otto** produces excellent indexes to the *Register*.

For their help with articles, thanks are due to **Joe Anderson**, **Drew Bartley**, **Eric Grundset**, **Anita Lustenberger**, **Andrew MacEwen**, **Nancy Pexa**, **Ned Smith**, and **Alicia Williams**.

Colleagues at NEHGS continue to be responsive and supportive, especially **Lynn Betlock**, **Lynne Burke**, **Tom Champoux**, **Marie Daly**, **Anika Ebanks**, **Michael Forbes**, **Judy Lucey**, **Rhonda McClure**, **Carolyn Oakley**, **Rick Park**, **Tim Salls**, **Steven Shilcusky**, **Brenton Simons**, **Scott Steward**, **Penny Stratton**, **Josh Taylor**, **Olga Tugarina**, **Jim Viall**, **Tom Wilcox**, and **Ryan Woods**.

And we are always grateful to **Ruth Bishop** for her thoughtful and generous endowment of the *Register*.

— Henry B. Hoff

THE PROBABLE GENETIC SIGNATURE OF THOMAS¹ RIGGS, IMMIGRANT TO GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, BY 1658

*Alvy Ray Smith**

Genetic genealogy provides a powerful tool for easily and convincingly establishing the existence of family memberships. Once the genetic signature of an ancestor is established, a simple numeric matching test determines if a candidate is a genetic descendant of the ancestor. One can then launch an attack on the more difficult problem of determining the actual descent from the ancestor using classic genealogy with a confidence heightened by knowledge that such a descent must exist. Thus the first problem is determining the genetic signature of the ancestor.

This paper presents a methodology for establishing the genetic signatures of the founding immigrants (or any ancestor), using as exemplar Thomas¹ Riggs, who was born in Lancashire in 1633 and had settled by 1658 in Gloucester, Massachusetts. His genetic signature is formally established on 67 markers.

GENETIC GENEALOGY REVIEW

Genetic genealogy is based on the simple facts that a father passes his Y-chromosome DNA (YDNA) unchanged (except perhaps for one or more mutations) to his sons, and a mother passes her mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) to her children of both genders but only daughters pass it on. So YDNA is passed down the male line and mtDNA down the female line (with perhaps a male at the end of the line). Here we are concerned only with YDNA and unbroken lines of male descent. Briefly, a living Riggs male carries the same YDNA as all his male Riggs ancestors (to within minor modifications due to occasional mutations).

The YDNA is a single, very lengthy molecule composed of tens of millions of chemical units called *nucleotides* (A, C, G, or T).^[1] DNA technology lets us look at specific positions, called *markers*, on this long stretch of DNA. Typically a marker is a *short tandem repeat* (STR), a short sequence of nucleotides repeated numerously. For example, the first number in the genetic signature of Thomas¹ Riggs is shown here to be 12, meaning that the short nucleotide sequence AGAT was repeated 12 times in succession (tandem) at a particular location on Thomas's Y chromosome. The number (e.g., 12) is the marker's *repeat count*, often called its *value* here. Thus with a 67-marker test, the lengths of 67 different STRs are

* The author acknowledges the help of Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, and Prof. Bruce Walsh, University of Arizona, with methodology; James Dempsey, Barbara Lambert, and Bonnie J. Riggs for Riggs records; Alison Gopnik for presentation; the eight DNA contributors; and John Cardinal.

¹ For the four chemical units adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine from which DNA is constructed. The chemistry is immaterial to genealogy.

examined, and a string of 67 numbers is returned, being the repeat counts of the respective STRs. It is this string of numbers which constitutes a (*genetic*) *signature* (also called a *haplotype*).

A genetic signature is usually obtained from a cheek swab of a contributor's mouth. The swab is processed by a special laboratory that returns to the contributor a string of numbers comprising his signature. For genealogical purposes, only the repeat counts matter and the order in which they appear, the exact nucleotides repeated in STRs being unimportant. The ordering used is that defined by FamilyTreeDNA, which provided and processed the swabs for all tests reported.^[2] Only 67-marker tests were employed here, unless otherwise indicated.

A mutation of an STR manifests as a change in repeat count by ± 1 typically.^[3] A mutation in a single marker is a rare event, occurring at an average rate of roughly once every 250 generations. Two signatures on 67 markers are considered a *match* by FamilyTreeDNA if at least 64 of the repeat counts match (64/67), meaning that the two persons with high probability had a *most recent common ancestor* (MRCA) within genealogical time (i.e., several hundred years).^[4]

METHOD

The basic method employed can be described as pushing each marker value “up the descent tree” from living descendants, whose genetic signatures are known, toward the ancestor stopping at each branch point where a simple mutation-minimizing probability argument is applied to decide the value of the marker to be passed on up the tree. The algorithm is presented via a small example.

Suppose Thomas¹ Riggs had two sons Thomas² and John². Suppose that Thomas² had sons Moses³ and Aaron³, and John² had son Jeremiah³. Assume the simplest case of a genetic signature consisting of only one marker. Suppose that the DNA of each of the three grandsons was sent for testing, and the results (the repeat counts, or values, for the one marker) were 12, 13, and 13 for Moses³, Aaron³, and Jeremiah³, respectively. The problem is to determine the value of the marker that the ancestor Thomas¹ must have had, assuming his DNA is not accessible.^[5]

The value of the marker for Thomas² is uncertain (but only to within ± 1). Since one of his sons tested to 12 and the other to 13, Thomas² himself must have

² See www.familytreedna.com (accessed 15 March 2010) for details.

³ Larger changes happen, but rarely. This paper contains only mutations by ± 1 .

⁴ FamilyTreeDNA computes the probability of a MRCA within 4 generations at about 90% for a 67/67 match, within 5 generations at about 95%, and within 8 generations at about 99%. This is to be compared to about 12, 14, and 18 generations, respectively, for a 64/67 match. The actual number of generations can vary slightly from these, but these are indicative. For 37 markers (the next smaller test offered by FamilyTreeDNA), a match is considered to be 35/37 or better. That these are not fixed rules will be demonstrated.

⁵ The family structure is accurate, but the marker values are fictitious.

had one or the other.^[6] With the given data, we cannot further determine the signature of Thomas² on the one marker. We have pushed 12 for Moses³ and 13 for Aaron³ up the tree to the branch point occupied by Thomas² and determined that the value of the marker for Thomas² was most likely 12 or 13, but cannot further choose between the two values the one that was the mutation. This uncertain value is represented by the “value” 12 or 13. This local uncertainty does not imply that the signature of Thomas¹ is undetermined, as is shown next.

The signature of John² is assumed simply to be that of his son. Here we have pushed 13 for Jeremiah³ up the tree to the point occupied by John² and determined that John² (most likely) had 13 for the repeat count of the marker.

The signature for Thomas¹ is determined as follows: Since Thomas² must have had 12 or 13 at the one marker, and since John² must have had 13 there, then Thomas¹ (most likely) had 13 there by the argument that two 13s and a single mutation to 12 is more likely than one 12 and two independent mutations—in the same direction (+1)—to two 13s.

Suppose instead that Aaron³ tested to 12 on the marker. Then Thomas² would have value 12 at that marker because both sons tested to 12.^[7] Hence Thomas¹ would have value 12 (pushed up from Thomas²) or 13 (pushed up from John²). That is, the value of the marker for Thomas¹ would be uncertain, but the uncertainty is only between the two values.

The following two rules capture the operations at each point in a descent tree, working from the descendants toward the ancestor, as in the examples above:^[8]

1. A father with only one son (no branching) is assumed to have the same marker value as his son. If the son’s marker value is (un)certain, then so is the father’s.
2. A father at a branch point is assumed to have the value derived from the values of his sons that minimizes mutation probabilities. If this is (un)certain, then the father’s value is (un)certain.^[9]

Repeated application of these rules for all 67 markers of actual DNA contributors’ signatures pushed up through the descent tree of Thomas¹ Riggs will yield the probable genetic signature for him. The “probable” is required because of the off-chance that Mother Nature chose the more unlikely events.^[10]

⁶ There is a rare possibility that he had neither, that there was an independent mutation at the procreation of each son.

⁷ Strictly speaking, he might have had two mutations that were exactly the same at the procreation of his two sons, but both mutations being the same would be even more unexpected (i.e., improbable) than that there were two mutations, itself a rare event.

⁸ The method used here is called the method of maximum parsimony (fewest number of mutations required to explain a change) [Joseph Felsenstein, *Inferring Phylogenies* (Sunderland, Mass.: Sinauer Associates, 2004), 1–9].

⁹ All branching nodes in this paper have only two sons, but rule 2 is worded to handle two or more. If an uncertainty has three possible values, say, then the uncertain value would be 11 or 12 or 13, for example, and so forth for even more sons.

¹⁰ Or that one or more of the rare mutation events described in the preceding notes did actually occur. Also in the class of rare possibilities considered unlikely is a marker that mutated

In this paper the genetic signature of Thomas¹ Riggs is established on 65 markers with the remaining two markers established to within two values each, differing by only 1 in both cases. The uncertain markers serve to distinguish subfamilies of Thomas¹ Riggs, a positive contribution of mutations.

Specifically, the following descents are established using classic genealogy. Under each person's lineage list is his YDNA test result on 67 (or 37) markers,^[11] using the code a = 1, b = 2, . . . , z = 26, A = 27, B = 28, . . . , Z = 52 for repeat counts to save space. Doubly underlined letters mark departures of an individual's signature from the Thomas¹ Riggs signature established in the final section:

A Riggs^[12] (*Leonard Emery*⁹, *William Wyman*⁸, *George W.*⁷, *Elias G.*⁶, *Gowen*⁵, *Aaron*⁴, *Moses*³, *Thomas*²⁻¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCopqqkjswoorKLllkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmklmkkl

B Riggs (*Francis Porter*⁸, *Fitz B.*⁷, *Aaron*⁶, *Joshua*⁵, *Aaron*⁴⁻³, *Thomas*²⁻¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCooppqkjswoorKLllkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmklmkkl

C Riggs (*Don Albert*¹⁰, *Albert Smith*⁹, *Robert Ensign*⁸, *Azial Litchfield*⁷, *Amasa*⁶, *John*⁵⁻⁴, *Jonathan*³, *John*², *Thomas*¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCopqqkjswoorrrKLll

The first two contributors are descendants of Thomas² Riggs, their MRCA. Since the last contributor is a descendant of John² Riggs, the MRCA of all three was Thomas¹ Riggs, so it is his genetic signature that is derived here.

Register format is used for proofs of the descents, stripped to the bare essentials, and falling short of a full genealogy by any measure. Only the sons necessary for the descents are listed. Death records are usually omitted. In cases of multiple wives, only those are presented who are mothers relevant to the descents being proved, and few details of them are provided, just enough to assist in proving father-son descent in this strictly male-line analysis. Statements of parentage have been omitted since the sources cited vary, for instance, as to whether mothers are named, either with or without maiden names.

PROOFS OF DESCENT

1. THOMAS¹ RIGGS was born probably in March 1632/3, baptized shortly thereafter in Hawkshead, Lancashire, England, 25 March 1633. He died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, 26 February 1721/2, aged about 90 years. He married in Gloucester 7 June 1658, **MARY MILLETT**.^[13] The first volume of Gloucester town records contains this property transaction: “[1704] Thomas Riggs se[nior]

one direction, then mutated back the other direction to its original value. The title's “probable” is dropped henceforth but should be remembered for all these reasons.

^[11] It will be shown that no information is lost in this particular study using only 37 markers.

^[12] Name, dates, and mother's maiden name of living persons are suppressed, but reviewers had full data.

^[13] Alvy Ray Smith and Robert Charles Anderson, “Proposed Hawkshead, Lancashire, Origins of Edward¹ Riggs of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Thomas¹ Riggs of Gloucester,” *The American Genealogist* 82 (2007):120–29.

claimed 5 comon rights 1 he have son Tho Riggs 1 to son John Riggs 1 to son in Law Nathanael Wharff 2 reserve [p. 285].”^[14]

Sons [this line omitted hereafter]:

- 2 i. THOMAS² RIGGS, b. Gloucester 7 Dec. 1666.
- 3 ii. JOHN RIGGS, b. Gloucester 25 Feb. 1669/70.

2. THOMAS² RIGGS (*Thomas¹*) was born in Gloucester 7 December 1666, and married **ANN WHEELER**.^[15] Thomas’s will mentions “my two Sons Aaron and Joshua Riggs” and “the heirs of my son Moses Riggs decd.”^[16]

- 4 i. MOSES³ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 31 March 1698.
- 5 ii. AARON RIGGS, b. Gloucester 18 Jan. 1700/1.

3. JOHN² RIGGS (*Thomas¹*) was born in Gloucester 25 February 1669/70, and married **RUTH WHEELER**.^[17]

- 6 i. JONATHAN³ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 20 Dec. 1700.

4. MOSES³ RIGGS (*Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester 31 March 1698, and married **MERCY GOWEN**.^[18]

- 7 i. AARON⁴ RIGGS, b. say 1735.

5. AARON³ RIGGS (*Thomas²⁻¹*) was born at Gloucester 18 January 1700/1, and married **ANNA³ RIGGS**.^[19]

- 8 i. AARON⁴ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 18 March 1749/50.

6. JONATHAN³ RIGGS (*John², Thomas¹*) was born at Gloucester 20 December 1700, and married **SARAH PHIPPS**.^[20]

- 9 i. JOHN⁴ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 6 May 1749.

7. AARON⁴ RIGGS (*Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) born say 1735,^[21] was probably the aged Aaron Riggs who died at the workhouse in Gloucester 26 August 1811.^[22] He

¹⁴ As transcribed into “City of Gloucester Archives, Names & Property of Early Settlers 1642–1714/15, Compiled from 1850 Transcript of First Volume of Gloucester Town Records,” Phillips Library, Peabody–Essex Museum, 59–60.

¹⁵ *Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, vol. 1, births (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1917), vols. 2 and 3, marriages and deaths (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1923–24), 1:584, 2:455, for birth and marriage, respectively.

¹⁶ Essex County Probate, 334:102–04, dated 27 September 1750, proved 18 October 1756.

¹⁷ *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:580, 2:453.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1:582, 2:455.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1:577, 2:452. Anna was Aaron’s cousin.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1:581, 2:454.

²¹ Moses and Mercy Riggs had four children born or baptized in 1727, 1729, 1731, and 1733 (*ibid.*, 1:580–82, 584).

married **RACHEL** _____, who was born about 1737, and died at the same workhouse 7 March 1813, aged about 75.^[23] That Aaron⁴ was son of Moses³ Riggs is based onomastically on his naming two of his children Mercy and Gowen, the first and last names of the wife of Moses³, surely his mother.^[24] Furthermore, her maiden surname Gowen was common in the descent through son Gowen⁵ and nowhere else in the extensive family of Thomas¹ Riggs.^[25]

10 i. GOWEN⁵ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 5 Sept. 1756.

8. AARON⁴ RIGGS (*Aaron³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester 18 March 1749/50, and married **MARTHA ADAMS**.^[26]

11 i. JOSHUA⁵ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 22 March 1785.

9. JOHN⁴ RIGGS (*Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Gloucester 6 May 1749,^[27] and married **SARAH WOODARD**.^[28]

12 i. JOHN⁵ RIGGS, b. Attleborough, Mass., 2 Jan. 1772.

10. GOWEN⁵ RIGGS (*Aaron⁴, Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born at Gloucester 5 September 1756,^[29] and married **ELIZABETH GOVE**.^[30] Widow Elizabeth Riggs was appointed guardian of the minor children of Gowen Riggs on 8 January 1806, including Elias, over 14.^[31]

13 i. ELIAS G.⁶ RIGGS, b. Edgecomb, Maine, 27 July 1790.

11. JOSHUA⁵ RIGGS (*Aaron⁴⁻³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester 22 March 1785, and married **THOMAZINE/TAMMY GROVER**.^[32]

14 i. AARON⁶ RIGGS, b. Gloucester Sept. 1818.

12. JOHN⁵ RIGGS (*John⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, 2 January 1772,^[33] and married **SARAH SHURTLEFF**.^[34]

²² Ibid., 3:256, 258; John James Babson, *Notes & Additions to the History of Gloucester. Part First: Early Settlers* (Gloucester, Mass.: M. V. B. Perley, 1876), 61.

²³ *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:580, 583, 3:258.

²⁴ Ibid., 1:580, 582.

²⁵ Based on a scholarly genealogy of the Thomas¹ Riggs family of 552 pages and 10 generations: Alvy Ray Smith, *Thomas Riggs (1633–1722) of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and His Descendants to 2006*, at alvyray.com/Riggs/vol5/ThomasRiggs5_v5.2.pdf, electronically published 21 December 2009.

²⁶ *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:578; 2:452.

²⁷ Ibid., 1:581; Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate, 126:218, 324.

²⁸ *Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the year 1849* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1934), 538.

²⁹ *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:580.

³⁰ Edgecomb, Maine, Town and Vital Records, 249 [FHL 0,010,845].

³¹ Lincoln County, Maine, Probate, 9:262.

³² *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:581; 2:454.

15 i. AMASA⁶ RIGGS, b. Montgomery, Mass., 9 Oct. 1797.

13. ELIAS G.⁶ RIGGS (*Gowen⁵, Aaron⁴, Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Edgecomb, Maine, 27 July 1790.^[35]

In 1830 Elias “Rigs,” 40–50, resided in Sunkhaze, Maine, with children including one male under 5.^[36] In 1840 Elias Riggs, 40–50, resided in Greenbush, Maine, with children including one male 10–15.^[37] In 1850 Elias G. Riggs, 59, born in Maine, resided in Greenbush with George W., 21, born in Maine.^[38]

16 i. GEORGE W.⁷ RIGGS, b. Bangor, Maine, 16 July 1828.

14. AARON⁶ RIGGS (*Joshua⁵, Aaron⁴⁻³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester September 1818, and married **LEONORA AMANDA SEAVEY**.^[39]

17 i. FITZ B.⁷ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 16 June 1855.

15. AMASA⁶ RIGGS (*John⁵⁻⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Montgomery, Massachusetts, 9 October 1797,^[40] and married **MARVILLA LITCHFIELD**.^[41]

18 i. [A]ZIAL LITCHFIELD⁷ RIGGS, b. Mass. 4 Nov. 1824.

16. GEORGE W.⁷ RIGGS (*Elias G.⁶, Gowen⁵, Aaron⁴, Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Bangor, Maine, 16 July 1828, and married **LOUISA PRATT**.^[42]

In 1860 George W. Riggs, 31, born in Maine, resided in Greenbush, Maine, with Louisa, 24, and four children including William W., 4, born in Maine. In an adjacent dwelling was Elias G. Riggs, 69, born in Maine.^[43]

19 i. WILLIAM WYMAN⁸ RIGGS, b. Greenbush 3 May 1855.

17. FITZ B.⁷ RIGGS (*Aaron⁶, Joshua⁵, Aaron⁴⁻³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester 16 June 1855,^[44] and married **ADA P. SWIM**.^[45]

In 1900 Fitz B. Riggs, born July 1855 in Massachusetts, resided in Gloucester with his wife of 20 years, Ada P., and three children including “Frances” P., 11, born January 1889 in Massachusetts.^[46]

³³ *Vital Records of Attleborough* [note 28], 219.

³⁴ *Vital Records of Montgomery, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1902), 51.

³⁵ Greenbush, Maine, Family Records [FHL 0,010,924 Item 1], family of Elias G. Riggs.

³⁶ 1830 U.S. Census, Sunkhaze, Penobscot County, Maine, roll 51, p. 485.

³⁷ 1840 U.S. Census, Greenbush, Penobscot County, Maine, roll 149, p. 163.

³⁸ 1850 U.S. Census, Greenbush, roll 266, p. 276.

³⁹ *Vital Records of Gloucester* [note 15], 1:578; 2:452.

⁴⁰ *Vital Records of Montgomery* [note 34], 28.

⁴¹ Westfield, Hampden County, Mass., Births, Marriages and Deaths, D:119 [FHL 0,185,474].

⁴² Greenbush Family Records [note 35], families of Elias G. Riggs, George W. Riggs, and Herrimin Pratt.

⁴³ 1860 U.S. Census, Greenbush, Penobscot County, Maine, roll 445, “Page No. 29.”

⁴⁴ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 90:166.

⁴⁵ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Gloucester Marriages, 307:172.

20 i. FRANCIS PORTER⁸ RIGGS, b. Gloucester 31 Jan. 1889.

18. [A]ZIAL LITCHFIELD⁷ RIGGS (*Amasa⁶, John⁵⁻⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Massachusetts 4 November 1824,^[47] and married **EMELINE EUGENE KNOX**.^[48]

21 i. ROBERT ENSIGN⁸ RIGGS, b. Mass. 21 Sept. 1851.

19. WILLIAM WYMAN⁸ RIGGS (*George W.⁷, Elias G.⁶, Gowen⁵, Aaron⁴, Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Greenbush, Maine, 3 May 1855,^[49] and was buried in Kingfield, Maine, next to his wives and sons, including Leonard Emery.^[50] William married **MARY ELIZABETH STREETER**.^[51]

22 i. LEONARD EMERY⁹ RIGGS, b. Maine 13 Feb. 1899.

20. FRANCIS PORTER⁸ RIGGS (*Fitz B.⁷, Aaron⁶, Joshua⁵, Aaron⁴⁻³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Gloucester 31 January 1889,^[52] and married **MARGER** _____ [wife's maiden name suppressed].

i. B⁹ RIGGS [living].

21. ROBERT ENSIGN⁸ RIGGS (*Azial Litchfield⁷, Amasa⁶, John⁵⁻⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Massachusetts 21 September 1851, and died in Teton, Fremont County, Idaho, 9 November 1933. He married **AGNES SMITH**.^[53]

23 i. ALBERT SMITH⁹ RIGGS, b. Idaho 1 Jan. 1890.

22. LEONARD EMERY⁹ RIGGS (*William Wyman⁸, George W.⁷, Elias G.⁶, Gowen⁵, Aaron⁴, Moses³, Thomas²⁻¹*) was born in Maine 13 February 1899,^[54] and married **LOUISA** _____.^[55]

i. A¹⁰ RIGGS [living].

⁴⁶ 1900 U.S. Census, Gloucester, Essex County, Massachusetts, roll 641, p. 239, sheet 24B.

⁴⁷ *Utah Cemetery Inventory*, on *Ancestry.com* (all accesses to *Ancestry.com* made 22 April 2009), Zial Litchfield Riggs; *Windows of Wellsville, 1856–1984* (Providence, Utah: Wellsville History Committee, 1985), 662, Azial Riggs.

⁴⁸ Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut, Town Records [FHL 1,317,454 Item 3], 1:48.

⁴⁹ Greenbush Family Records [note 35], in list titled “George W. Riggs and family.”

⁵⁰ *Riverside Cemetery, Kingfield, Maine*, on *www.rootsweb.com/~mefrankl/rvsdkcem.htm* (accessed 22 April 2009).

⁵¹ *Maine Marriages, 1892–1996*, on *Ancestry.com* [citing FHL 0,010,357, by bride].

⁵² Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Births, 394:248.

⁵³ Shauna C. Anderson, Christina T. Anderson, Carol A. Duncan, and Ray D. Duncan, *Records of Persons Buried in the Teton-Newdale Cemetery* (Provo, Utah: S. C. Anderson, 1997–1998), 53.

⁵⁴ *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918*, on *Ancestry.com* [citing FHL 1,653,907], Leonard Emery Riggs, nearest relative Elizabeth Mary [*sic*] Riggs.

⁵⁵ Information provided by a living person; source suppressed.

23. ALBERT SMITH⁹ RIGGS (*Robert Ensign⁸, Zial Litchfield⁷, Amasa⁶, John⁵⁻⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Idaho 1 January 1890, and died in Teton, Idaho, 19 August 1949. He married **IRIS NANCY SIMPSON**.^[56]

24 i. **DON ALBERT¹⁰ RIGGS**, born Idaho 10 April 1920.

24. DON ALBERT¹⁰ RIGGS (*Albert Smith⁹, Robert Ensign⁸, Zial Litchfield⁷, Amasa⁶, John⁵⁻⁴, Jonathan³, John², Thomas¹*) was born in Idaho 10 April 1920. He died 5 June 1976 and was buried in Teton.^[57] [Wife's name suppressed].

i. C¹¹ RIGGS [living].

GENETIC SIGNATURE OF THOMAS¹ RIGGS

To simplify the derivation of the signature of Thomas¹ Riggs, notice that all three signatures of the contributors agree at 32 of the first 37 markers. The rightmost 30 markers of the two 67-marker signatures are identical, so it is safe to assume that the one 37-marker signature would probably also match on these 30 markers.^[58]

Because of an anomaly in the testing process, the four markers 22-25 often must be reordered for maximum matching.^[59] Thus values oopq for these markers from contributor B are (minimally) rearranged to opoq for maximum matching with A's and C's opqq. Therefore Thomas¹'s signature is already determined at 63 of 67 markers (a comma represents an initially undetermined marker):

lxnknpll,mmCsijkyosCop,qkjswoo,rKL,lkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmklmkkll.

So a contributor's signature will be represented at the four problematic markers only, at locations 9, 24, 32, and 36, respectively, as shown here:

A: k q q l
B: l o q l
C: l q r m

Consider marker 9. Apply rule 1 from the method section to push the k up the descent tree from the living descendant A to Moses³ and the l up the tree from B to Aaron³, sons of the MRCA of A and B, Thomas². Apply rule 2 to Thomas² to determine that marker 9 most likely had value {kl} (read "k or l") for him.

Use rule 1 to push the l from C up the tree to John². Then apply rule 2 to Thomas¹ to determine that marker 9 most likely had value l in his signature. Given a {kl} from Thomas² and an l from John², the logic of maximum parsimony

⁵⁶ *Records of Persons Buried in the Teton-Newdale Cemetery* [note 53], 52.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ This claim is strongly supported by five additional signatures subsequently presented.

⁵⁹ These four markers (officially DYS 464a, b, c, and d) are always reported in order of increasing value, not in the fixed order assumed by the algorithm here. Accepted practice for comparing them between contributors is to reorder them for maximum pairwise marker matches, in as few steps as possible, and so that the final result for them from the algorithm is in order of increasing value.

argues for only one mutation, l to k, rather than two independent mutations (in the same direction yet).

Repeat the above algorithm for the other three problematic markers to get this sequence of values in location order: lq{qr}{lm}, where the value {qr}, for example, means that the data is insufficient for deciding between values q or r.

Reinserting these four values yields the following 67-marker signature as that most likely to have been the genetic signature of the immigrant Thomas¹ Riggs:

lXnknplllmmCsijkkysCopqqkjswoo{qr}rKL{lm}lkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI.

Let this signature be formally known as the “Thomas¹ Riggs modal signature,” where it is noted that the curly braces at markers 32 and 36 indicate uncertainties as to which value Thomas¹ must have had at those locations. A companion paper proves that they resolve to q and l, respectively.^[60]

As a measure of robustness of the derived signature, consider the following five proved descents, the proofs of which are omitted for brevity:

D Riggs (*Arthur Norton*⁹⁻⁸, *John Gowen*⁷, *Gowen*⁶⁻⁵, *Aaron*⁴, *Moses*³, *Thomas*²⁻¹):
lXnlnplllmmCsijkkysCopqqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI

E Riggs (*Homer Chase*⁹, *Daniel Burnham*⁸, *Solomon A.*⁷, *Asa*⁶, *Aaron*⁵⁻⁴, *Moses*³, *Thomas*²⁻¹):
lXnknplllmmCtjjkkyosCopqqkjswooqrLLllkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI

F Riggs (*John Edward*⁹⁻⁸, *George B.*⁷, *John*⁶⁻⁵, *Aaron*⁴⁻³, *Thomas*²⁻¹):
lXnknplllmmCsijkkysCopqqkjswooqgKLllkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI

G Riggs (*Ursel*⁹, *Robert Ensign*⁸, *Azial Litchfield*⁷, *Amasa*⁶, *John*⁵⁻⁴, *Jonathan*³, *John*², *Thomas*¹):
lXnknplllmmCtjjkkyosCopqqkjswoorrKLmlkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI

H Riggs (*Burns Broadbent*¹⁰, *John Ensign*⁹, *Brigham Adelbert*⁸, *John Ensign*⁷, *Amasa*⁶, *John*⁵⁻⁴, *Jonathan*³, *John*², *Thomas*¹):
lwknknplllmmCrijkkyosCpqqkjswoorrKKmlkiophjjhjjluwpjllohlwtmIkmmkklI^[61]

These five signatures do not change the derived signature for Thomas¹ Riggs nor do they resolve the two uncertainties. The reader can check that removal of any one of the three contributors A, B, or C from the derivation results in a more uncertain, if not misleading, signature for the immigrant Thomas¹ Riggs.

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⁶⁰ Alvy Ray Smith, “The Probable Genetic Signature of Edward¹ Riggs, Immigrant to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633,” *Register* 164 (2010):95–103. So mutation values r and m on markers 32 and 36 indicate the subfamily of Amasa⁶ Riggs.

⁶¹ This signature proves to be a 61/67 match to Thomas¹ Riggs, which although highly unusual, demonstrates that a 64/67 or better match is not a definite requirement for descent, just a strong indicator.

THE PROBABLE GENETIC SIGNATURE OF EDWARD¹ RIGGS, IMMIGRANT TO ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1633

*Alvy Ray Smith**

The genetic, or Y-chromosome DNA, signature of Edward¹ Riggs, a 1633 immigrant in the Great Migration^[1] to Roxbury, Massachusetts, is formally established on 67 markers.^[2] The importance of the signature of Edward¹ Riggs, or any immigrant (or any ancestor for that matter), is that a simple matching test against it determines whether a living male is a direct male-line descendant.^[3]

Another use of signatures is determination of relationships, or lack thereof, between immigrants (or ancestors) of the same surname. This paper is a companion to one that established the genetic signature of Thomas¹ Riggs, also a 17th-century immigrant to Massachusetts.^[4] A surprising finding is that Thomas¹ and Edward¹ Riggs must have been related during genealogical time,^[5] despite neither (sub)family of descendants having been aware of it.^[6] The relationship is formally established here and used not only to complete the derivation of the signature of Edward¹ Riggs but also to determine the two markers in the signature of Thomas¹ Riggs left unresolved in the companion paper. A review of genetic genealogy theory and practice appears in the companion paper, hence is not repeated here.

METHOD

The basic method employed^[7] can be described as pushing each marker value—i.e., the marker's repeat count—"up the descent tree" from living

* The author acknowledges the help of Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, and Prof. Bruce Walsh, University of Arizona, with methodology; and the four DNA contributors.

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston, NEHGS, 1995), 3:1583–85, Edward Riggs.

² Alvy Ray Smith, "The Y-DNA Signature of Edward Riggs of Roxbury," *New England Ancestors* 6:3 (Summer 2005):46–48, presents Edward's genetic signature on 25 markers only, and does not prove the descents necessary to establish it rigorously.

³ Strictly speaking, a matching test is definitive if negative—a mismatch implies non-descendancy—whereas a positive match means that the living male is a descendant of the putative ancestor *or* both descend from a common ancestor.

⁴ Alvy Ray Smith, "The Probable Genetic Signature of Thomas¹ Riggs, Immigrant to Gloucester, Massachusetts, by 1658," *Register* 164 (2010):85–94.

⁵ Roughly, that relatively recent human history of several centuries during which genealogical records have been kept more-or-less continually. Genealogical time is definitely less than historical time, and minute compared to biological time.

⁶ Alvy Ray Smith and Robert Charles Anderson, "Proposed Hawkshead, Lancashire, Origins of Edward¹ Riggs of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Thomas¹ Riggs of Gloucester," *The American Genealogist* 82 (2007):120–29.

⁷ Called the method of maximum parsimony (fewest number of mutations required to explain a change); see Joseph Felsenstein, *Inferring Phylogenies* (Sunderland, Mass.: Sinauer Associates, 2004), 1–9. A tutorial example appears in the companion paper.

descendants, whose genetic signatures are known, toward the ancestor, applying at each person a simple mutation-minimizing probability argument to decide the value of the marker to be passed on up the tree. The algorithm consists of repeated applications of the following two rules at each point in a descent tree, working from the descendants up the tree toward the ancestor:

1. A father with only one son (no branching) is assumed to have the same marker value as his son. If the son's marker value is (un)certain, then so is the father's.
2. A father at a branch point is assumed to have the value derived from the values of his sons that minimizes mutation probabilities. If this is (un)certain, then the father's value is (un)certain.

The approach adopted in the companion paper is to “triangulate” on the signature of Thomas¹ Riggs using genetic evidence from living descendants as widely separated, genealogically speaking, as possible—namely descendants from two sons of Thomas¹ Riggs. That approach cannot be used here because Edward¹ Riggs had only one son reaching maturity, Edward² Riggs (also an immigrant to Roxbury in 1633). The actual approach taken is to establish the signature of Edward² by triangulation and push it, with rule 1, up the tree to Edward¹. This results in two uncertainties in Edward¹'s signature, which are resolved by applying the rules above *outside* Edward¹'s direct family, using the Thomas¹ Riggs signature derived in the companion paper.^[8] Happily this technique also resolves two uncertainties that remained in Thomas¹'s signature in the companion paper.

The following two descents are established using classic genealogy. Under each is that person's YDNA test result on 67 markers.^[9] The doubly underlined letters mark departures of an individual's signature from the Edward¹ Riggs signature established in the final section:

A Riggs (*Samuel Homer*¹⁰, *Charles Oral*⁹, *Samuel Davis*⁸, *Ransom*⁷, *Jeremiah*⁶, *Ebenezer*⁵⁻⁴, *Samuel*³, *Edward*²⁻¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkyosCooqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhkjlupjllohlwtmkmkkl

B [Frederick Wheeler¹¹] Riggs (*Frederick Wheeler*¹⁰, *Joseph Cowles*⁹, *Norman*⁸, *Joseph*⁷, *Miles*⁶⁻⁵, *Joseph*⁴, *Edward*³⁻¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkyosCoooqkjswooqrJllkiophjjhkjlupjllohlwtmkmkkl

Contributors A and B have Edward² Riggs as their MRCA (most recent common ancestor), so they are used to establish the probable genetic signature of Edward², which is then extended to Edward¹. The genealogical proofs below have only enough detail to prove father-son descent at each generation. Statements of

⁸ This is known as use of an outgroup to root a tree (Felsenstein, *Inferring Phylogenies* [note 7], 4; Wikipedia, Phylogenetic tree, at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phylogenetic_tree).

⁹ Using the space-saving code for repeat counts: a = 1, . . . , z = 26, A = 27, . . . , Z = 52, and the ordering established by the testing company FamilyTreeDNA. See www.familytreedna.com (accessed 15 March 2010) for details. The letter notation permits the use of the notation {qr} to mean the value “q or r”, for example, in case of uncertainty.

parentage have been omitted since the sources cited vary, for instance, as to whether mothers are named, either with or without maiden names.

PROOFS OF DESCENT

A recent article by Robert Charles Anderson and the author has reestablished the early generations of the Edward¹ Riggs family.^[10] Therefore, the father-son relationships established in that paper are indicated below by an asterisk (*) by the son's name. Proofs are supplied only for later generations not proved in that paper.

1. EDWARD¹ RIGGS married at All Saints Church, Nazeing, Essex, 16 September 1618, **ELIZABETH HOLMES**.

2 i. EDWARD² RIGGS*, bp. Nazeing 17 Oct. 1619.

2. EDWARD² RIGGS (*Edward¹*) was baptized in Nazeing 17 October 1619, and married **ELIZABETH** _____.

3 i. SAMUEL³ RIGGS*, b. say 1642.

4 ii. EDWARD RIGGS*, b. say 1652.

3. SAMUEL³ RIGGS (*Edward²⁻¹*) was born say 1642, and married **SARAH BALDWIN**.

5 i. EBENEZER⁴ RIGGS*, b. Derby, Conn., [15 Octo?]ber 1678.

4. EDWARD³ RIGGS (*Edward²⁻¹*) was born probably in Milford, Connecticut, say 1652, and married **MARY** _____.

6 i. JOSEPH⁴ RIGGS*, b. Newark, N.J., about 1676.

5. EBENEZER⁴ RIGGS (*Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Derby, Connecticut, [15 Octo?]ber 1678, and married **LOIS HAWKINS**. On 4 June 1712, Lois Riggs, administratrix of Ebenezer's estate, was appointed guardian of his children including Ebenezer.^[11]

7 i. EBENEZER⁵ RIGGS, b. Derby 15 April 1707.

6. JOSEPH⁴ RIGGS (*Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1676, and married **SARAH** _____.^[12]

8 i. MILES⁵ RIGGS*, b. Essex Co., N.J., say 1705.

¹⁰ Robert Charles Anderson and Alvy Ray Smith, "The Genealogy of Edward¹ Riggs of Roxbury, Massachusetts, Revisited," *The Genealogist* 23 (2009):131–73, corrects significant errors.

¹¹ New Haven, Connecticut, District Probate, 4:594.

¹² Warren Patten Coon, "Gravestone Records from Old Burying Ground, Orange, Essex County," *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey* 4 (1928):159.

7. EBENEZER⁵ RIGGS (*Ebenezer⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Derby 15 April 1707, and married **RACHEL PECK**.^[13]

9 i. JEREMIAH⁶ RIGGS, b. Derby 1 July 1750.

8. MILES⁵ RIGGS (*Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Essex County, New Jersey, say 1705, and married **ELIZABETH WHITNEY**.^[14]

10 i. MILES⁶ RIGGS, b. Conn. 1748.

9. JEREMIAH⁶ RIGGS (*Ebenezer⁵⁻⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Derby 1 July 1750, and married **ANNE WOODRUFF**.^[15]

11 i. RANSOM⁷ RIGGS, b. Conn. 6 March 1789.

10. MILES⁶ RIGGS (*Miles⁵, Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Connecticut in 1748,^[16] and married **ABIGAIL (COWLES) MILLS**.^[17]

12 i. JOSEPH⁷ RIGGS, b. Norfolk, Conn., 2 Feb. 1780.

11. RANSOM⁷ RIGGS (*Jeremiah⁶, Ebenezer⁵⁻⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Connecticut 6 March 1789,^[18] and married **SARAH TREMAIN**.^[19]

¹³ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Derby Vital Records, 2:23 (birth); Derby Land Records, 7:256 (marriage).

¹⁴ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Stamford Vital Records, 1:45, Miles Riggs to Elizabeth "Whitnee." Elizabeth "Wriggs" was a widow by 5 August 1754 [Norwalk, Connecticut, Deeds, 11:185], and her second husband was David Rockwell [Norfolk, Connecticut, District Probate, 2:131, 146].

¹⁵ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Derby Land Records, 7:256 (birth); William C. Sharpe, *History of Oxford: Part First, Church Records, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Etc. Part Two, Sketches and Records* (Seymour, Conn.: Record Print, 1885), 29.

¹⁶ Danbury, Connecticut, District Probate, 2:146, "october the 26th AD 1762 Miles Riggs Son to miles Riggs Dec^d. being of age [i.e., 14] for the Choise of a Gardain [*sic*] and having made Choise of his Father in Law David Rockwell of Ridgfield in s^d District to be his Gardain." S. Whitney Phoenix, *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, 3 vols. (New York: Bradstreet Press, 1878), 1:49, has Miles born in Norwalk, Connecticut, 20 May 1748, and four of his younger siblings born in Stamford, Connecticut.

¹⁷ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Norfolk Vital Records, 1:10; Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 1:65; Joseph Eldridge and Theron Wilmot Crissey, *1744-1900, History of Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut* (Everett, Mass.: Massachusetts Publishing Co., 1900), 549–51, interview with Norman⁸ Riggs in March 1900.

¹⁸ Mary A. Barnett, "Of the Riggs Family from Their First Parents of America," *Franklin Democrat*, Franklin, Indiana, 9 December 1898, 3, transcribed in David G. Richardson, "Search for Data on Sarah Tremain, Wife of Ransom Riggs" (Marietta, Ga., 1991) [bound typescript, FHL 929.273 T72tr], "Jeremiah Riggs was married to Miss Anna Woodruff, in Litchfield, Conn., in 1768 or '69. To them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters: Ester, Samuel, Jeremiah II, Susan, Anna, Clarrissee, Ransom, Lorin, and Harvey." Mary A.⁹ (Barnett) Barnett (*Sophonid⁸, Ransom⁷, Jeremiah⁶*) cites her uncle Merrit Woodruff⁸ Riggs (*Samuel⁷, Jeremiah⁶*)

In 1850 “Ransom” Riggs, 61, born in Connecticut, resided in Johnson County, Indiana, with Sarah and Samuel D. Riggs, 31, born in New York.^[20]

13 i. SAMUEL DAVIS⁸ RIGGS, b. N.Y. 2 Dec. 1818.

12. JOSEPH⁷ RIGGS (*Miles⁶⁻⁵, Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, 2 February 1780, and married **ANNIS CLARK**.^[21]

In 1850 Annis Riggs, 62, born in Connecticut, resided in Norfolk in the household of Norman Riggs, 35, born in Connecticut, with Mercy, 25, born in New York, and Joseph, 1, born in Connecticut.^[22]

14 i. NORMAN⁸ RIGGS, b. Norfolk 10 May 1816.

13. SAMUEL DAVIS⁸ RIGGS (*Ransom⁷, Jeremiah⁶, Ebenezer⁵⁻⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in New York 2 December 1818,^[23] and married **ESTHER BAUGHMAN**.^[24]

In 1880 Samuel D. Riggs, 61, a farmer born in New York of a father born in Connecticut, resided in Pulaski County, Indiana, with his wife Esther.^[25] In 1900 Mrs. Esther Riggs, 52, widow, resided in Pulaski County with son Charles, 16, born June 1883 in Indiana of a father born in New York.^[26]

15 i. CHARLES ORAL⁹ RIGGS, b. Pulaski Co. 18 June 1883.

14. NORMAN⁸ RIGGS (*Joseph⁷, Miles⁶⁻⁵, Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, 10 May 1816, and married **MERCY/MARY M.** _____.^[27]

In 1860 “Normand” Riggs, 44, born in Connecticut, resided in Norfolk with Mary M., 35, born in New York, Joseph, 11, born in Connecticut, and “Ann S.,” 72, born in Connecticut.^[28]

16 i. JOSEPH COWLES⁹ RIGGS, b. Norfolk 24 July 1848.

(1800–1870): “From this man’s work, we have received much of our information for constructing this work.”

¹⁹ “Family Bible Record of Ransom and Sarah Tremain Riggs,” in Bess Sellers Johnson, *Family Bible Records of Johnson County, Indiana* (Franklin, Ind.: Alexander Hamilton Chapter D.A.R., 1930) [FHL 850,415], 149–50, “Ransom Riggs, Sr. Mar. 6, 1789 – Jan. 16, 1863” and “Ransom Riggs and Sarah Tremain, Mar. 30, 1814.”

²⁰ 1850 U.S. Census, Ninevah Township, Johnson County, Indiana, roll 155, p. 141.

²¹ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Norfolk Vital Records, 1:11; Eldridge and Crissey, *History of Norfolk* [note 17], 551.

²² 1850 U.S. Census, Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 42, p. 161.

²³ Ransom and Sarah Tremain Riggs Bible Record [note 19], under “Their children”: “Samuel Davis Riggs, Dec. 2, 1818 – Oct. 22, 1896.”

²⁴ Pulaski County, Indiana, Marriages, C:172, Samuel D. Riggs to Easther [*sic*] Baughman.

²⁵ 1880 U.S. Census, White Post Township, Pulaski County, Indiana, roll 305, p. 258A.

²⁶ 1900 U.S. Census, White Post Township, roll 399, p. 90.

²⁷ Eldridge and Crissey, *History of Norfolk* [note 17], 551; Phoenix, *Whitney Family of Connecticut* [note 16], 1:378, has her name as Mercy Matilda Cowles.

²⁸ 1860 U.S. Census, Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 82, p. 827. Ann S. was surely Annis, Norman’s mother, who resided with him in the 1850 census, then aged 62.

15. CHARLES ORAL⁹ RIGGS (*Samuel Davis⁸, Ransom⁷, Jeremiah⁶, Ebenezer⁵⁻⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Pulaski County, Indiana, 18 June 1883,^[29] and married **MEDA/META SALTWADEL/SALTWELL**.^[30]

In 1920 Charles O. Riggs, 36, born in Indiana of a father born in New York, resided in Pulaski County with wife Meda and son Samuel H., 6, born in Indiana.^[31] In 1930 Charles O. Riggs, 46, born in Indiana of a father born in New York, resided in Pulaski County with wife Meta and son "Homer S.," 16, born in Indiana.^[32]

17 i. SAMUEL HOMER¹⁰ RIGGS, b. Pulaski Co. 7 Aug. 1913.

16. JOSEPH COWLES⁹ RIGGS (*Norman⁸, Joseph⁷, Miles⁶⁻⁵, Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, 24 July 1848.^[33] He married **NETTIE E. WHEELER**.^[34]

In 1880 Joseph C. Riggs, 30, born in Connecticut of Connecticut natives, resided in Norfolk with his wife Nettie E., 22, and his son Fred W., 5/12, born Jan. [*sic*] in Connecticut. Two dwellings away was Norman Riggs, 64.^[35]

18 i. FREDERICK WHEELER¹⁰ RIGGS, b. Norfolk 9 Dec. 1879.

17. SAMUEL HOMER¹⁰ RIGGS (*Charles Oral⁹, Samuel Davis⁸, Ransom⁷, Jeremiah⁶, Ebenezer⁵⁻⁴, Samuel³, Edward²⁻¹*) was born in Pulaski County, Indiana, 7 August 1913,^[36] and married **LUCILLE _____** [wife's maiden name suppressed].

i. A¹¹ RIGGS [living].

18. FREDERICK WHEELER¹⁰ RIGGS (*Joseph Cowles⁹, Norman⁸, Joseph⁷, Miles⁶⁻⁵, Joseph⁴, Edward³⁻¹*) was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, 9 December 1879, and married **MARGUERITE IRENE FAY**.^[37]

²⁹ *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918*, on *Ancestry.com*, Charles Oral Riggs, nearest relative Meta Riggs [cites FHL 1,613,146]; *U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, on *Ancestry.com*, Charles O. Riggs [cites FHL 2,369,897]. All accesses to *Ancestry.com* made 22 April 2009.

³⁰ Pulaski County, Indiana, Marriages, G:248-49, certificate has Charles O. Riggs to Meda A. Saltwadel, 26 April 1911, but license has her as Meta A. Saltwell.

³¹ 1920 U.S. Census, Cass Township, Pulaski County, Indiana, roll 461, p. 11, sheet 3A.

³² 1930 U.S. Census, Salem Township, Pulaski County, Indiana, roll 623, p. 237, sheet 5A.

³³ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Norfolk Vital Records, 2:49, "[Riggs] Norman, had s. [], b. July 24, 1848." The 1850 census of Norfolk [note 22], lists Norman with only one child, a son Joseph, age 1.

³⁴ Information provided by a living person; source suppressed.

³⁵ 1880 U.S. Census, Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 100, p. 82D.

³⁶ *Social Security Death Index*, on *Ancestry.com*, Samuel H. Riggs, SSN 306–18–2238.

³⁷ Norfolk, Connecticut, Births, Deaths, Marriages [FHL 1,503,193], 5:12; *World War I Draft Registration Cards* [note 29], "(Wife) Marguerette [*sic*] Irene Riggs" [FHL 1,684,519]; *U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards* [note 29], contact "Margarett [*sic*] I." [FHL 2,251,892].

In 1930 Frederick W. Riggs, 51, born in Connecticut to Connecticut natives, resided in Hampden County, Massachusetts, with his wife Margaret I., 50, son Frederick W. Jr., 11, born in Massachusetts, and mother Nettie E. Riggs, 72.^[38]

- i. B [FREDERICK WHEELER¹¹] RIGGS JR., b. Springfield, Mass., 28 Nov. 1918, d. 20 Jan. 2009.^[39]

GENETIC SIGNATURE OF EDWARD¹ RIGGS

To simplify the derivation of the signature of Edward¹ Riggs, notice that the signatures of both contributors agree at 65 of the 67 markers.^[40] Therefore Edward²'s signature is already determined as follows (a comma represents an undetermined marker at the beginning of the derivation):

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCoo,qkjswooqr,Lllkiophjjhkljuwpjllohlwtmkmkkl.

So a contributor's signature will be represented only at the two problematic markers, at locations 24 and 34, respectively, as shown here.^[41]

A: q K
B: o J

Consider marker 24. Apply rule 1 from the method section to push the q up the descent tree from living descendant A to Samuel³ and to push the o up from B to Edward³. Since Edward² was the father of Samuel³ and Edward³, apply rule 2 to Edward² to determine that his marker 24 most likely had value {oq}—that is, it had value “o or q,” there being insufficient data to choose between the two. A similar argument shows that his marker 34 most likely had value {JK}.

Summarizing, the two problematic markers evaluate to {oq}{JK}, respectively. Reinserting these values into the 67-marker string yields the following signature for Edward² Riggs:

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCoo{oq}qkjswooqr{JK}Lllkiophjjhkljuwpjllohlwtmkmkkl.

As a measure of robustness of the derived signature, consider the following additional proved descents, the proofs of which have been omitted for brevity:

C Riggs (*LaVerne A.*¹¹, *Leo Albert*¹⁰, *Franklin A.*⁹, *Harpin*⁸, *Gideon*⁷, *John*⁶, *Joseph*⁵, *John*⁴, *Samuel*³, *Edward*²⁻¹):

lXnknplllmmCsijkkkyosCooqqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhkljuwpjllohlwtnlkmkkl

D Riggs (*Harold Clinton*¹¹, *William E.*¹⁰, *Ebenezer Clinton*⁹, *Hezekiah*⁸, *Abner*⁷, *John*⁶⁻⁵, *Ebenezer*⁴, *Samuel*³, *Edward*²⁻¹):

lXnnlplllmmCsijkkkyosCooqqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhkljuwpjllohlwtmkmkkl

³⁸ 1930 U.S. Census, West Springfield, Hampden County, Mass., roll 908, p. 134, sheet 7B.

³⁹ Birth certificate, West Springfield, Massachusetts, recorded 1 May 1941. His death was reported by his daughter in email to the author dated 20 January 2009.

⁴⁰ In this study the rightmost 30 markers are useful, particularly marker 46.

⁴¹ The rearrangement of markers 22–25 discussed in the companion paper is not required here as the markers are already arranged for maximum matching.

These signatures do not change the derived signature for Edward² Riggs nor do they resolve the two uncertainties. The reader can check that contributors A and B form the minimum subset of the four contributors that could have been used for the derived signature, as it appears so far.

This signature for Edward² Riggs is the best that can be derived if restricted to the given data from his descendants. Surprisingly, information from a different data group (an outgroup) can be used to resolve the two uncertainties in the Edward² Riggs signature *and* the two remaining uncertainties in the Thomas¹ Riggs signature in the companion paper. Compare the signature of Edward² Riggs to that of Thomas¹ Riggs, the latter representing the outgroup, where the six mismatched markers at locations 23, 24, 32, 34, 36, and 46 are doubly underlined:

lxnknplllmmCsijkkysCoooqqkjswooqr{JK}Lllkiophjjhkjlupwjllohlwtmlkmmkll
 lxnknplllmmCsijkkysCooqqkjswooqrKL{lm}lkiophjjhjlupwjllohlwtmlkmmkll.

Assume there was an MRCA for these two. Since Edward² descended from Edward¹ Riggs, this amounts to assuming that Edward¹ Riggs and Thomas¹ Riggs had an (unknown) MRCA in England before either immigrated. It is not a requirement of this argument that the MRCA existed within genealogical time, but it will be demonstrated that such a recent MRCA was likely.

Push the six problematic markers above up the descent tree, using rule 1, toward the MRCA of Edward² Riggs and Thomas¹ Riggs. Then apply rule 2 six times to see that their MRCA most likely had the values {op}qqKl{jk} for these markers, respectively. The result is that the MRCA of both Edward² (hence Edward¹) and Thomas¹ most likely had this signature:

lxnknplllmmCsijkkysCo{op}qqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjh{jk}jlupwjllohlwtmlkmmkll

which is undetermined only at markers 23 and 46. But these markers have values o and k, respectively, for all contributors to Edward²'s signature. Use rule 1 to push these values up the tree to Edward² and then on up to Edward¹ Riggs, thus resolving the immigrant Edward¹'s signature on all 67 markers to this probable result:

lxnknplllmmCsijkkysCooqqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhklupwjllohlwtmlkmmkll.

Let this be called the "Edward¹ Riggs modal signature," the desired signature.

Similarly the "Thomas¹ Riggs modal signature" from the companion paper, its desired signature, can now be redefined as

lxnknplllmmCsijkkysCooqqkjswooqrKLllkiophjjhjlupwjllohlwtmlkmmkll

since all contributors to his signature have values p and j on markers 23 and 46, respectively. A consequence of this analysis is that values p and j on these markers flag the Thomas¹ Riggs subfamily (of the unknown MRCA) and values o and k there flag the Edward¹ Riggs subfamily. It cannot be determined from the given data which of the two values on each of the two markers is the older.

Another consequence is that the Edward¹ Riggs and Thomas¹ Riggs modal signatures match on 65 of 67 markers and therefore the two immigrants were likely to have had an MRCA in genealogical time.

In this case the two signatures, for Edward² and Thomas¹ Riggs, each had unresolved markers only where the other had resolved markers. This fortunate circumstance permitted us to establish the genetic signature of immigrant Edward¹ Riggs (and immigrant Edward² Riggs) and to remove the two uncertainties in the previously published signature of immigrant Thomas¹ Riggs.

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ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF BENNETT HODSOLL,
FIRST WIFE OF EDMOND¹ FREEMAN OF
SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

*Richard L. Bush**

Edmond¹ Freeman came to New England in 1635 on the *Abigail* with his second wife Elizabeth and his four surviving children, settling first in Lynn and later in Sandwich. The family has been authoritatively treated in the 2001 *Great Migration* sketch of Edmond Freeman^[1] and in earlier works by Ferris,^[2] Brainard,^[3] and Parke and Jacobus.^[4] However, as with many Great Migration families, further research has uncovered more on the origins of the family.

To begin with, Elizabeth's maiden name is known, assuming "Edmundus Freiman and Elizabetha Raynier" who married by license in Shipley, Sussex, on 10 August 1632, were the immigrant couple.^[5] The license, probably issued by the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester, has been lost. Most of Edmond Freeman's older children were baptized in Billingshurst, Sussex, adjacent to Shipley, where Edmond had business.^[6] In addition, children of Edmond Freeman (mother's name not given) were baptized in Billingshurst in 1633 and 1634. Although both children died in infancy,^[7] their existence supports the conclusion that Edmond and Elizabeth had a daughter Mary after their arrival in New England.

The published sources cited above make it clear that Elizabeth was not the mother of the children on the *Abigail*. Edmond married first in Cowfold, Sussex, 16 June 1617, Bennett Hodsoll,^[8] who was buried in Pulborough, Sussex, 12

* The author gratefully acknowledges the constructive review of an early draft of this article by Leslie Mahler, FASG.

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, George Freeman Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 576–81.

² Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (Milwaukee, Wis.: privately printed, 1931–43), 2:349–56, 364–65.

³ Homer W. Brainard, "Prencce Freeman of East Hampton, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 17 (1940–41):87–93, 165–73, at 88–91.

⁴ N. Grier Parke, *The Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley & His Wife Emma Arabella Bosworth*, Donald Lines Jacobus, ed. (Woodstock, Vt.: the author, 1960), 24–27.

⁵ Bishop's Transcripts for Shipley, Sussex, 1591–1812 [FHL 1,041,562]; Rosemary Canfield, "Edmund Freeman of Sandwich, Mass.," and Henry J. Perry, "Elizabeth (Who?) Freeman . . . of Sandwich, Plymouth Colony," *The Second Boat* 5 (1984):15–18 at 15.

⁶ Fuller v. Freeman, 1622, The National Archives, London, C3/350/25, abstract by Simon Neal.

⁷ Parish registers of Billingshurst, Sussex, 1558–1886 [FHL 1,068,517]: *John Freeman*, baptized 24 June 1633, buried 2 October 1634, and *Alice Freeman*, baptized 17 August 1634.

⁸ Parish registers of Cowfold, Sussex, 1558–1892 [FHL 0,918,248].

April 1630.^[9] This article will attempt to identify all of Bennett Hodsoll's siblings as well as her parents and grandparents, including the three marriages of her maternal grandmother, Alice (Temple?) (Maundy) (Pope) Bennett.

Bennett Hodsoll's father, John Hodsoll of Cowfold, Sussex, gentleman, left a will dated 1 August 1617, with a codicil dated 17 November 1617, proved 26 November 1617,^[10] mentioning beloved wife Faith Hodsoll; son-in-law William Scates and Elizabeth his wife; godson John Scates, son of daughter Elizabeth; daughter Anne Sheffield, wife of Thomas Sheffield, and her children; daughter Bennett Freeman, wife of Edmond Freeman; daughters Katherine and Christian Hodsoll; sister Joan Whiteacre; brother-in-law Richard Moorer; wife's daughter Faith Bacon; son John Hodsoll; nephew John Hodsoll, son of late brother Robert Hodsoll; and brother Thomas Hodsoll and his children, all under 21. To daughter Elizabeth he left an orchard in the Manor of Barking in Essex. To son John he left a farm called Bakers in Stansted, Kent, "sometime the lands of my father John Hodsoll, deceased, and which to me descended after the decease of my late brother Henry Hodsoll." Executors were to be brother John Gratwick^[11] and son-in-law Thomas Sheffield.

The will also contained a small bequest to the poor of the parish of All Saints Barking in London, suggesting a previous residence. Its church registers^[12] list the baptisms of eight of John Hodsoll's children, including his daughter Bennett, in 1580 and others between 1589 and 1602. In none of the entries is John Hodsoll's wife named. However, Anne, wife of John Hodsoll, was buried there on 15 September 1613.

Bennett, the feminine equivalent of Benedict, is not often seen as a given name. But it is a relatively common surname, so it seemed appropriate to consider if it was Bennett Hodsoll's mother's maiden name or the name of a close relative or friend. The registers of All Saints Barking contain only one potential match to be Anne's parents: the John and Alice Bennett who were buried on 29 April 1595 and 13 September 1610, respectively. However, since John and Alice were married there 13 June 1580, only one of them, at most, could be Anne's parent.

The will of John Bennett, citizen and armorer of London, dated 24 April 1595 and proved 29 April 1595,^[13] mentioned son John Bennett; kinsman Lyonell Bennett; Elizabeth Bennett widow [possibly a sister-in-law]; and wife Alice (to be

⁹ Parish registers of Pulborough, Sussex, 1559–1879 [FHL 0,918,480].

¹⁰ Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) wills, at The National Archives, London, PROB 11/130/387. Bequests to unrelated people and to institutions have usually been omitted from the wills abstracted in this article. A transcription of John Hodsoll's will is online at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mrawson/hods1617.html.

¹¹ The only known relationship was that John Gratwick's daughter Elizabeth was engaged to John Hodsoll's son John (they married 27 September 1617; see below). For John Gratwick, see John Comber, *The Family of Gratwicke of Jarvis, Shermanbury and Tortington*, Sussex Archaeological Collections, 60 (1909):50, 53–54.

¹² Parish registers of All Saints Barking (also known as All Hallows Barking), 1558–1650 [FHL 1,952,112].

¹³ PCC wills, PROB 11/85/245.

sole executrix); friend John Hodsoll, mariner, was to be an overseer. A closer connection to Anne was revealed in the will of John Bennett's widow, Alice Bennett of the parish of All Saints Barking by the Tower of London, dated 19 July 1607 and proved 17 September 1610.^[14] She named daughter Anne Hodsoll, wife of John Hodsoll, and Anne's children Thomas, Elizabeth, John, and Clement Hodsoll. The will also mentioned brother John Temple and his children "Frannycys," Edmond, Jeffrey, and Johane; Johane Temple, daughter of Thomas Temple, late of Faversham, Kent; son Peter Pope (to be sole executor) and his son Hugh Pope; daughter-in-law Mary Pope; sister Dade; and niece Alice Skelton, wife of Eustace Skelton. These bequests suggest that Alice's maiden name was Temple and that she was previously married to a man whose surname was Pope.

The previous husband was Hugh Pope, to whom she was married as "Alice Maundy" at All Saints Barking on 13 November 1569, too late for him to be Anne's father. The church registers include entries of the baptisms of five of Hugh and Alice's children: Bartholomew, Katherine, Dorothy, Ambrose, and Peter Pope. The registers also include an entry for the burial of Hugh Pope on 29 September 1579. The will of Hugh Pope, citizen and mercer of London, dated 27 September 1579 and proved 21 October 1579,^[15] mentions these five children but no daughter or stepdaughter Anne. The will also mentions sister Christian Wayne and brother Bartholomew Pope, and names his "well beloved wife" Alice to be sole executrix.

As mentioned above, the entry for Alice's marriage to Hugh Pope gives her surname as Maundy. A John Maundy was buried at All Saints Barking on 8 December 1568, eleven months before Alice's marriage to Hugh Pope. John Maundy appears to be Alice's first husband and the father of Anne. The registers of All Saints Barking begin in 1558, and show no entries for the surname Maundy (and variants) between 1558 and 1568.

The gap between 1580 and 1589, during which time John (and Anne) Hodsoll had no children baptized at All Saints Barking, suggests that there were additional children baptized elsewhere. John Hodsoll's will mentioned property in Ratcliffe, Middlesex, again suggesting a prior residence. Ratcliffe is in the parish of Stepney, a short distance outside the old city walls of London. The registers of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney,^[16] show the 1581 burial of the oldest child of John and Anne and the baptism of four children between 1584 and 1588. Although it is likely they had at least one child baptized between 1580 and 1584, no further baptisms have been found.

The best sources of information on the earlier generations of the Hodsoll family of Kent are three articles by James Greenstreet.^[17] The second and third

¹⁴ PCC wills, PROB 11/116/246.

¹⁵ PCC wills, PROB 11/61/392.

¹⁶ Parish registers of Stepney, Middlesex, 1568–1686 [FHL 0,595,417; 0,597,245; 0,597,247].

¹⁷ James Greenstreet, "The Ancient Kent Family of Hodsoll," *The Reliquary* 18 (1877–78): 217–20; "Further Notes on the Ancient Family of Hodsoll," *The Reliquary* 19 (1878–79): 161–65.

articles provide numerous extracts of wills, church registers, tax rolls and deeds pertaining to the Hodsolls, summarized in charts. However, despite this wealth of information, Greenstreet concluded in the second article that it was not possible to show the ancestry of the Hodsoll family, owners of the Manor of South Ash, in the parish of Ash, Kent, earlier than the reign of Henry VII (1485–1509).

The 1617 will of John Hodsoll, father of Bennett (Hodsoll) Freeman, shows his connection to this Hodsoll family for it contained small bequests for the poor of the parishes of Ash, Kent, and nearby Stansted, and mentioned the land of his late father, John Hodsoll, in Stansted.^[18] The will also named his brothers Thomas, Henry (deceased), and Robert (deceased, leaving a son John). The chart in Greenstreet's second article shows these four brothers as the sons of an earlier John Hodsoll, who, in turn, had a brother William (died 1586), owner of the Manor of South Ash, and a third brother (first name is unknown), whose son William inherited the Manor of South Ash.^[19] In this chart, Greenstreet shows these three brothers as the sons and grandsons of men named John Hodsoll, owners of the Manor of South Ash. Based on this chart, Bennett would have been descended from four generations of men named John Hodsoll. Evidence confirming the earliest of these John Hodsolls has not been found; however, recently discovered evidence has confirmed that her great-grandfather was indeed named John Hodsoll.

A 1561 quitclaim deed, which came to light more than a century after Greenstreet wrote, shows that William Hodsoll (evidently the one who died in 1586, as shown below) was the son of a John Hodsoll. In the deed, dated 19 March 1561 [1560/1, based on the regnal date], Anne, widow of John Hodsoll of Ash, relinquished all rights to all of her husband's real property in Ash (including the Manor of South Ash), Kemsing, and Stansted to his son William Hodsoll.^[20] Ash parish registers^[21] do not contain a record of John's burial, so he died probably prior to 1553 when the registers begin.

When William Hodsoll died in late 1586, he had a wife Ellen but had no surviving sons, as evidenced by his will, dated 13 December 1586 and proved 19 January 1586/7.^[22] He left his real property and a portion of his personal property

and chart between 160 and 161; and "Wills and Other Records Relating to the Family of Hodsoll," *Archaeologia Cantiana* 14 (1882):223–40 and chart between 324 and 325.

¹⁸ PCC wills, PROB 11/130/387.

¹⁹ The chart in Greenstreet's third article (see note 17) shows these relationships, but incorrectly identifies the three brothers (John, William, and "unknown") as the sons of a Thomas Hodsoll of Ash, who died in 1553, leaving a will that names only daughters (Consistory Court of Rochester, Wills, 12:6 [FHL 0,188,789]).

²⁰ Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone, Kent, muniment U3382 T1/1 (transcription online at ash-church.org.uk/our-local-history/2-a-sixteenth-century-quitclaim-deed.php). The deed was witnessed by a John Hodsoll, probably William's brother. The wording of the deed suggests that Anne might not have been William's mother.

²¹ Parish registers of Ash, Kent, 1553–1837 [FHL 0,992,672].

²² PCC wills, PROB 11/70/40. A transcription of William Hodsoll's will is online at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mrawson/hods1586.html.

to nephew William Hodsoll, money and a portion of the personal property to wife Ellen, and money to sister Lysse, niece Jone Hodsoll, and nephews Thomas, Robert, and Henry Hodsoll. Executors were to be nephews John Hodsoll and "William Hodsoll aforesaid."

The relationships given in William's will are in accord with the 1617 will of John Hodsoll naming brothers Thomas, Robert (deceased), and Henry (deceased). Brother Robert was baptized in Stansted 30 May 1565, as son of John Hodsoll.^[23] Robert had a son John, baptized there 26 February 1597/8, but Robert died probably soon thereafter as administration on the estate of Robert Hodsoll was granted to relict Conisa on 28 July 1598.^[24] Brother Henry Hodsoll was probably the man of that name who was buried at All Saints Barking, London, 29 August 1599. Brother Thomas Hodsoll did not die until 1631, as shown on the chart in Greenstreet's second article.^[25] The father of these four brothers appears to have been the John Hodsoll buried in Stansted 2 October 1572. His wife Anne Hodsoll was buried there 27 September 1572. She probably was the mother of Robert (who had been baptized only seven years earlier) and the other three as well.

Significant attention is routinely given to names in wills. Moreover, as demonstrated in this article, benefit can also be derived by giving attention to *places* mentioned in wills and by comparing the extant wills of relatives to reconstruct a family, even though key members had died intestate.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

JOHN HODSOLL, son of John Hodsoll of Stansted, Kent, perhaps by his wife Anne, was born about 1555, according to an age statement he made on 10 May 1608.^[26] He was buried in Cowfold, Sussex, 20 November 1617, leaving a will dated 1 August 1617, proved 26 November 1617. He married first about 1579 **ANNE MAUNDY**, born say 1560, daughter of John and Alice (Temple?) Maundy. Anne was buried at All Saints Barking, London, 15 September 1613.

John Hodsoll married second about 1614 **FAITH (MOORER) (BACON) BAREHAM**, baptized at St. Mary Colechurch, London, 28 September 1576, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Barto) Moorers,^[27] and widow of William Bacon^[28] and Thomas Bareham.^[29] When administration of her estate was granted on 4 August 1641, she was identified as a resident of Newington, Surrey.^[30]

²³ Parish registers of Stanstead, Kent, 1564–1812 [FHL 1,473,699].

²⁴ Leland L. Duncan, "Kentish Administrations, 1559–1603," *Archaeologia Cantiana* 18 (1889):36 [Consistory Court of Rochester].

²⁵ Greenstreet, "Family of Hodsoll" [note 17], *Reliquary* 19:chart between 160 and 161.

²⁶ A. P. McGowan, ed., *The Jacobean Commission of Enquiry, 1608 and 1618* (London: Navy Records Society, 1971), 9.

²⁷ Parish registers of St. Mary Colechurch, London, 1558–1812 [FHL 0,374,487] (baptism and parents' marriage).

²⁸ William Bacon, citizen and brewer of London, in the parish of Barking, left a will dated 6 February 1601, proved 12 March 1601 (PCC wills, PROB 11/199/1289), mentioning three daughters Deborah, Susan, and Faith, all under 16, and an unborn child; father-in-law Robert

In addition to being a mariner, Bennett (Hodsoll) Freeman's father was a major supplier of planking and other wood products to the Royal Navy. John Hodsoll was given the use of the Navy's utility vessel *George*, a large barge, for carrying such products to the naval shipyards at Dartmouth.^[31] He had his own wharf downstream and on the opposite side of the Thames.^[32] In addition, he evidently was the John Hodsoll listed as an investor in the Virginia Colony (3rd Charter of 1612).^[33]

Children of John and Anne (Maundy) Hodsoll, i and vi-xii baptized at All Saints Barking; ii-v baptized at St. Dunstan's, Stepney:

- i. ANNE HODSOLL, bp. 27 March 1580; bur. St. Dunstan's 24 Dec. 1581.
- ii. THOMAS HODSOLL, bp. 10 Dec. 1584; d. between 19 July 1607 and 1 Aug. 1617, based on the wills of his grandmother and his father.
- iii. CLEMENT HODSOLL, bp. 19 Dec. 1585; d. between 19 July 1607 and 1 Aug. 1617, based on the wills of his grandmother and his father.
- iv. ANNE HODSOLL, bp. 27 Jan. 1586/7; d. between 19 Sept. 1620 (date of baptism of child at St. Michael Cornhill, London)^[34] and 24 Aug. 1625 (date of her husband's will).^[35] She m. All Saints Barking 29 June 1613 THOMAS SHEFFIELD, bur. St. Michael Cornhill, London, 27 Aug. 1625. Children: *John*, (2nd) *John*, *Anne*, *Martha*, and *Thomas Sheffield*, all baptized at St. Michael Cornhill.
- v. ELIZABETH HODSOLL, bp. 24 Jan. 1587/8; bur. St. Margaret's, Barking, Essex, 3 Nov. 1625;^[36] m. (1) by 12 Aug. 1610 (oldest known child baptized at St. Margaret's) WILLIAM SCATES, bp. St. Margaret's 16 Feb. 1583/4, bur. there 25 Jan. 1620/1 She m. (2) there 29 Oct. 1621 ANDREW PRINTUP. Children: *Anne*, *John*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Elizabeth*, and (2nd) *William Scates*, all baptized at St. Margaret's, Barking, and *Thomas Printup*, also baptized there.

Moorer and mother-in-law [unnamed]; wife, who was the mother of daughter Faith, to be sole executrix. Faith, daughter of William and Faith Bacon, was baptized at St. Mary Colechurch 6 September 1601; she was evidently "wife's daughter Faith Bacon" mentioned in the 1617 will of John Hodsoll. This baptismal date indicates that the date of William Bacon's will was 6 February 1601/2.

²⁹ As Faith Bacon, she married at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, 2 June 1603, Thomas Bareham.

³⁰ Peculiar Court of Croydon, Acts Books, vol. A, fo. 22, Church of England Archives, Lambeth Palace Library, translation by Simon Neal. Administration was granted to her brother, Richard Morer.

³¹ McGowan, *Jacobean Commission of Enquiry* [note 26], 9, 21, 85 (depositions by John Hodsoll).

³² Manorial Records of Stepney, 1592/93, London Metropolitan Archives, M/093/196.

³³ Conway Whittle Sams, *The Conquest of Virginia, The Third Attempt, 1610–1624* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1939), 780.

³⁴ Parish registers of St. Michael Cornhill, London, 1546–1653 [FHL 0,535,717].

³⁵ Commissary Court of London, Wills, 24:566 [FHL 1,068,483].

³⁶ Parish Registers of St. Margaret's, Barking, Essex, 1558–1764 [FHL 1,471,808].

- vi. JOHN HODSOLL, bp. 24 Nov. 1589; d. Shermanbury, Sussex, 12 Nov. 1628;^[37] bur. Cowfold, Sussex, 13 Nov. 1628. He m. Cowfold 27 Sept. 1617 ELIZABETH GRATWICK, bp. there 6 Feb. 1601/2, d. Stanstead, Kent, 14 May 1676, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Comber) Gratwick.^[38] John Hodsoll of Shermanbury left a lengthy will dated 11 June 1628 and proved 25 Nov. 1628,^[39] mentioning Edmond Freeman and Bennett “his wife my sister” and their children John (godson), Alice, Bennett, and Elizabeth Freeman; John, Anne, and Martha Sheffield, children of Thomas Sheffield and “his wife my sister deceased”; brother Norwood and Katherine “his wife my sister” and their daughter Faith Norwood; William Skates and Elizabeth “his wife my sister” and their children William, Elizabeth, and John Skates; “child of my said sister Elizabeth deceased late wife of Printopp”; brother-in-law and godson Richard Gratwicke, son of father-in-law John Gratwicke of Gervis; sister Christian now wife of William Freeman (later in the will their children were mentioned but only daughter Alice was named); wife Elizabeth; John Hodsoll “my father deceased”; uncle Thomas Hodsoll and his children William, Stephen, Henry, and Elizabeth, all under 21; godson John Hodsoll, son of William Hodsoll, gent., “my cosen”; brother-in-law Ockenden Gratwicke; ____ Hodsoll, son of “my cosen” Henrie Hodsoll; brother Printopp; land in Stansted, Kent, and Barking, Essex. Executors were to be father-in-law John Gratwicke and brother-in-law William Freeman. No children.
- vii. KATHERINE HODSOLL, bp. 28 Jan. 1591/2; m. St. Michael Cornhill 24 Oct. 1617 WARNER NORWOOD.^[40] Warner and Katherine were buried at St. Olave Hart Street, London, on 24 March 1634/5 and 25 Feb. 1636/7, respectively.^[41] Child: *Faith Norwood*, named in the 1628 will of her uncle, John Hodsoll.
- viii. WILLIAM HODSOLL, bp. 1 April 1593; d. by 12 Sept. 1615, when another son named William was baptized.
- ix. JANE HODSOLL, bp. 10 May 1595; d. by 1 Aug. 1617, the date of her father’s will.
- x. BENNETT HODSOLL, bp. 23 Aug. 1596; bur. Pulborough, Sussex, 12 April 1630; m. Cowfold 16 June 1617 EDMOND FREEMAN, bp. Pulborough 25 July 1596, d. Sandwich, Massachusetts (then in Plymouth Colony), between 21 June 1682 (date of will) and 2 Nov. 1682 (date of probate), son of Edmond and Alice (Coles) Freeman, and brother of William Freeman who m. Christian Hodsoll.^[42] Children: *Alice, Edmund, Bennett, Elizabeth, John, and Nathaniel Freeman*.^[43]
- xi. MARGARET HODSOLL, bp. 31 Oct. 1597; bur. All Saints Barking 10 Nov. 1597.

³⁷ F. W. Attree, *Notes of Post Mortem Inquisitions Taken in Sussex, 1485–1649* (London: Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, 1912), 124–25.

³⁸ Comber, *Family of Gratwicke* [note 11], 60:50, 53–54.

³⁹ PCC wills, PROB 11/154/10084, 10085, and 10086.

⁴⁰ Warner Norwood is tentatively identified in T.F.T. Baker et al., ed., *A History of the County of Middlesex*, vol. 5 (London: Institute of Historical Research, 1976), 99.

⁴¹ Parish registers of St. Olave Hart Street, London, 1563–1812 [FHL 0,557,012].

⁴² Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* [note 1], 579.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 579–80.

- xii. CHRISTIAN HODSOLL, bp. 23 April 1602; bur. Cowfold 24 July 1635; m. by 20 July 1620 WILLIAM FREEMAN,^[44] bp. Pulborough 18 Nov. 1598, bur. Cowfold 16 Sept. 1666, son of Edmond and Alice (Coles) Freeman, and brother of Edmond Freeman who m. Bennett Hodsoll. Children: *Alice, Christian, William, Elizabeth, Hodsoll*, and (2nd) *William Freeman*.^[45]

Child of John and Faith (Moorer) (Bacon) (Bareham) Hodsoll:

- xiii. WILLIAM HODSOLL, bp. Cowfold 12 Sept. 1615; d. by 1 Aug. 1617, the date of his father's will.

Richard L. Bush is a descendant of Edmond and Bennett (Hodsoll) Freeman. He may be contacted at richard.bush1@verizon.net.

⁴⁴ Bargain and sale document, dated 20 July 1620, executed by Edmond Freeman Sr., "in consideration of fatherly love toward son William Freeman and a marriage late had between the said William and Christian, his wife, one of the daughters of John Hodsoll, late of London, gentleman, deceased" (West Sussex Record Office, SAS-B/578).

⁴⁵ Alice was mentioned in the 1628 will of her uncle, John Hodsoll. The others were baptized at St. Dunstan's, Stepney (see note 16) or in Shermanbury, Sussex (transcripts of parish registers of Shermanbury, 1606–1974 [FHL 1,364,166]).

HOPKINS BIBLE RECORD*

The Bible record of Isaac and Martha A. (Foster) Hopkins of Abington, Massachusetts, was acquired by NEHGS in 1939 and is now in the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department (Mss A 7324). The Bible was printed in Buffalo, New York, by Phinney & Co., in 1857. All entries were in one hand.

Marriages

East Abington / May 3, 1855 / By Rev. H. T. Love / I. Hopkins to M. A. Foster^[1]

Births

Born in East Brewster / Sep 7 1833 / Isaac Hopkins^[2]

Born in Salem / May 17 1835 / Martha A. Foster^[3]

Born in Abington / Jan 17th 1857 / Clara Augusta Hopkins^[4]

Born in Abington / Aug 19th 1859 / Edwin Ruthvin Hopkins^[5]

Born in Abington / Nov 22nd 1866 / Nathan F. Hopkins^[6]

It was evident that Isaac Hopkins, born in East Brewster on Cape Cod in 1832 or 1833, was probably a descendant of Stephen¹ Hopkins who was on the *Mayflower* in 1620. Isaac Hopkins' father, also named Isaac Hopkins (see note 2),

*With additional material by the editors.

¹ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 88:223, 3 May 1855, both of Abington, Isaac Hopkins, age 22, shoemaker, born Brewster, son of Isaac and Clarissa, and Martha A. Foster, 20, born Salem, daughter of Solomon and Martha Foster, first marriage for both, by Rev. H. T. Love.

² George Ernest Bowman, *Vital Records of the Town of Brewster, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Boston: Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1904), 109, from p. 93, Isaac, son of Isaac and Clarisa Hopkins, born Brewster 7 September 1832 [*sic*]. Isaac of Brewster had married Clarissa Harding of Chatham, Massachusetts, on 29 May 1829 (Sheila M. Dann Westgate and Anna Lowell Tomlinson, *Vital Records, Town of Chatham, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. [Chatham, Mass.: Chatham Historical Society, 1991–1994], 1:253).

³ Solomon Foster, born Brewster 31 May 1811, died East Abington 31 December 1867, married 20 July 1834, Martha Williams, born Boston 27 August 1814. They had ten children, the first being Martha Augusta Foster, born 17 May 1835, died Rockland 4 July 1906 (*Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts*, 3 vols. [Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1912], 3:1150). Rockland was incorporated in 1874 from part of Abington. Martha's death record names her husband and parents, and confirms birthplaces for her and her parents (Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Deaths, 1906, 76:309). Neither her birth nor her parents' marriage appears in *Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of 1849*, 6 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–25).

⁴ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 17 January 1855, Clara A. Hopkins, daughter of Isaac and Martha A. of Market St., shoemaker, born Brewster and Salem.

⁵ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 124:299, 19 August 1859, Edwin Ruthven Hopkins, son of Isaac and Martha A., mechanic, born Brewster and Salem.

⁶ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 187:355, 22 November 1866, Nathan Freeman Hopkins, son of Isaac and Martha A., shoemaker, born Brewster and Salem.

was born in Brewster 7 September 1807, son of Nathan and Lydia Hopkins.^[7] as established by Isaac's age in the 1850 and 1860 censuses.^[8] However, Isaac's 1867 death record names his parents as Nathan and *Polly*.^[9] Nathan Hopkins had married Polly Berry, with intentions in Harwich, Massachusetts, 26 September 1797, and the births of the first three children of Nathan and Polly between 1798 and 1803 were recorded there.^[10] Brewster was set off from Harwich in 1803, and the same three children, with exactly the same birth dates, were recorded in Brewster along with another four children (including Isaac, Polly B., and Lydia B.), all as children of Nathan and *Lydia*.^[11] The seven children were recorded in one record, with the mother's name given only once as Lydia. However, it seems probable that "Lydia" was an error and that Polly Berry was the mother of all his children.

The Stephen Hopkins genealogy serialized in the *Register* 1948–1950 is unclear as to the ancestry of Nathan Hopkins who married Polly Berry, noting, however, that he was called Nathan Hopkins Jr. in their 1797 marriage intentions.^[12] In the 1850 census of Brewster, Isaac and Clarissa Hopkins were living next to Nathan Hopkins, age 67; in 1860 the three of them were living in the same household, Nathan Hopkins being shown as age 86. The latter age seems correct, considering that Nathan's first child was born in 1798, and suggests that Nathan was identical with Nathan Hopkins, baptized in Harwich 25 September 1774, son of Nathan⁵ (*Joseph*⁴, *Stephen*³, *Giles*², *Stephen*¹) and Phebe (Clark) Hopkins.^[13] In fact, Nathan Hopkins [widower of Polly Berry] died in Brewster 10 February 1866, age 91 years, 4 months, 24 days, son of Nathan and Phebe Hopkins,^[14] yielding a birth date of about 16 September 1774, only nine days before the above baptism.

⁷ Bowman, *Vital Records of the Town of Brewster* [note 2], 95.

⁸ 1850 U.S. census, Brewster, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, roll 303, p. 142A; 1860 U.S. Census, Brewster, roll 486, p. 906.

⁹ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 202:3. Isaac died in Brewster 26 April 1867, age 59 years, 5 months, 29 days [*sic*].

¹⁰ Louise H. Kelley and Dorothy Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich, Massachusetts, 1694–1850* (Harwich, Mass.: Harwich Historical Society, 1982), 203 (intentions), 302 (children).

¹¹ Bowman, *Vital Records of the Town of Brewster* [note 2], 95.

¹² Timothy Hopkins, "Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 102 (1948):46–60, 98–101, 197–202, 257–62 at 260–61, et seq., including 104 (1950): 213–21, at 215.

¹³ John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations . . . Volume 6, Family: Stephen Hopkins*, 3rd ed. (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2001), 366.

¹⁴ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 192:3.

JOANNA HOOKER,
WIFE OF JOHN¹ BORDEN AND JOHN¹ GAY

Eldon Wilson Gay and Christopher Challenger Child

Robert Charles Anderson's 1976 article in the *Register* concluded that Joanna, wife of John¹ Borden, was later the wife of John¹ Gay.^[1] Joanna and John Borden came to New England with their two children, Matthew and Elizabeth. All four of them were listed on a certificate of conformity from the minister of Benenden, Kent, dated 12 May 1635, before they arrived the same year on the *Elizabeth & Ann*.^[2] A third child, John² Borden, was born either at sea 24 June 1635 or in Watertown, Massachusetts, 24 June 1636. Joanna married John Gay by 1638 and had ten children from that marriage.

The Borden family appears on this certificate of conformity with their ages, as follows:

JOHN BORDEN – 28
Uxor JOAN – 23
MATTHEW BORDEN – 5
ELIZ. BORDEN – 3

John Borden was known to have been baptized in Headcorn, Kent, and a search of records in and around Headcorn has revealed his marriage to Joanna, the baptisms of their children Matthew and Elizabeth, and Joanna's baptism, all with ages agreeing to the certificate of conformity.

Archdeacon's Transcripts, Lenham, Kent.^[3]

February 16 [1628/29] John Borden of Cranbrooke and Johan Hooker of Lenham of a Licenes^[4]

Feb. 15 [1631/32] Elizabeth, the daughter of John Borden, bap.

April 12 [1612] Johana the daughter of Robert Hooker bapt.

Bishop's Transcripts, Boughton Malherbe.^[5]

Feb 24 [1629/30] Mathew the Son of John Borden baptized

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, "A Note on the Gay-Borden Families in Early New England," *Register* 130 (1976):35–39.

² John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality* . . . (London: Chatto & Windus, 1874; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 78. Some sources list Matthew Borden as age 8, which is the age of Jeremy Whitton, listed above him.

³ Archdeacon's Transcripts of Lenham, Kent, 1564–1813 [FHL 1,751,918 Item 3].

⁴ This marriage is also recorded in the Bishop's Transcripts of Lenham, Kent, 1611–1813 [FHL 1,736,839 Item 3].

⁵ Bishop's Transcripts of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, 1611–1812 [FHL 1,736,528 Item 2].

As Borden is a common surname in Kent, parish registers of this area of Kent were reviewed for at least ten years before and after the births of Matthew and Elizabeth Borden; no additional children were found for a John Borden.^[6] That this family did not appear any more in the records after 1631/2 can be explained by their immigration to Massachusetts in 1635.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. RICHARD^B TOPLEY (also written as Toplif, Toplief, and variants) was of Harrietsham, Kent, by 1562 when his oldest known child was baptized there. He was buried in Harrietsham 3 December 1591.^[7] In his 1591 will he left an annuity to his wife **ALICE**, wording which strongly suggests she was not the mother of his own children, whose baptismal records show only their father's name. As Richard Topley of Harrietsham, Kent, yeoman, he left a will dated 24 October 1591, proved 12 December 1591,^[8] mentioning wife Alice; son Edward Topley (to receive "all lands"); son Thomas Topley (to receive specific amounts at ages 26 and 28); daughter Margaret; the children of daughter Agnes, wife of Thomas Shawe (one named Richard); daughter Alice and her son, George Brockhull; and wife Alice's two children. Son Edward was to be executor. Witnesses were Thomas Shawe, cleric, John Stile, and Stephen Osmer.

Children of Richard^B Topley, all baptisms in Harrietsham:^[9]

- i. **ALICE TOPLEY**, bp. 20 April 1562; m. Leybourne, Kent, 1 Jan. 1585/6 **THOMAS BROCKHULL**.^[10]
- ii. **AGNES TOPLEY**, bp. 12 Nov. 1564; m. by 20 Oct. 1591 **THOMAS SHAWE**.
- iii. **RICHARD TOPLEY**, bp. 27 March 1571; not mentioned in his father's will.
- iv. **EDWARD TOPLEY**, bp. 9 Nov. 1572; bur. Harrietsham 14 Aug. 1630; m. Harrietsham 18 Dec. 1592 **ALICE WOOD**. Edward Topley left a will dated 2 Aug. 1630, proved 3 Sept. 1630,^[11] mentioning wife Alice and sons Matthew and Edward, the latter to be executor. Witnesses were John Cole and Thomas Parsone.

⁶ Parish registers, parish register extracts, Bishop's Transcripts, and Archdeacon's Transcripts, as available at the Family History Library, were reviewed for the following parishes in Kent: Benenden, Boughton Malherbe, Cranbrook, Harrietsham, Lenham, and Smarden. Parish register extracts for the surname Borden in Kent, 1563–1812 [FHL 1,544,506 Item 23], were also reviewed.

⁷ Archdeacon's Transcripts of Harrietsham, Kent, 1560–1813 [FHL 1,751,870].

⁸ Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, registered wills, 48:295 [FHL 0,188,946]. Certain bequests to non-relatives have been omitted here. The authors extend grateful thanks to Jerome E. Anderson for reading the wills of Richard Topley and his son Edward.

⁹ Archdeacon's Transcripts of Harrietsham, Kent [note 7]. The baptismal date for the oldest child is only in the parish registers of Harrietsham, 1538–1955 [FHL 2,228,238].

¹⁰ Parish registers of Leybourne, Kent, 1560–1812 [FHL 0,992,507].

¹¹ Consistory Court of Canterbury, registered wills, 49:306a [FHL 0,188,861].

- v. THOMAS TOPLEY, b. say 1574; d. after 20 Oct. 1591, the date of his father's will.^[12]
2. vi. MARGARET^A TOPLEY, bp. 21 July 1577; m. (1) ROBERT PACKENHAM; (2) ROBERT^A HOOKER.

2. MARGARET^A TOPLEY, baptized in Harrietsham 21 July 1577,^[13] daughter of Richard^B Topley. She was the "Margaret Topelye of Harrietsham," who married by license dated 16 October 1595, "Robert Pecknam of Lenham, weaver."^[14] **ROBERT PACKENHAM** was buried in Lenham 26 August 1608. Margaret married second **ROBERT^A HOOKER** of Boughton Malherbe and Lenham. Their marriage license, dated 1 December 1608, was recorded as "Robert Hoker of Boughton Monchelsea, [and] Margaret Pakenham of Lenham, widow."^[15] They were married in Harrietsham 5 December 1608.

Edward Topleife [i.e., Topley] of Harrietsham, yeoman, and Robert Hooker of Lenham, kerseymaker, appeared as sureties on 23 May 1613 for William Beeching of Lenham, husbandman, to appear and to keep the peace towards Hugh Houlden.^[16] On 10 September 1613, Edward Topleif of Harrietsham, yeoman, Robert Hooker of Lenham, and Thomas Smyth of Headcorn, broke into and entered a close of Sir Edward Filmer of East Sutton and trampled grass worth two shillings.^[17] No burial has been found for Robert or Margaret Hooker,^[18] and neither left a will.

Children of Robert^A and Margaret (Topley) (Packenham) Hooker, baptized in Lenham:

- i. ROBERT HOOKER, bp. 24 Sept. 1609; bur. Lenham 7 Jan. 1610/[1].
3. ii. JOANNA¹ HOOKER, bp. 12 April 1612; m. (1) JOHN¹ BORDEN; (2) JOHN¹ GAY.
- iii. KATHERINE HOOKER, bp. 16 Oct. 1614.

¹² Thomas Topley might have been born about 1568 during a gap in the Harrietsham records (see note 9). However, the wording of Richard Topley's will seems to imply that Thomas was the younger son.

¹³ The page of the Archdeacon's Transcripts is torn so only the last few letters of Margaret's name are visible.

¹⁴ Joseph Meadows Cowper and Arthur J. Willis, ed., *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, 7 vols. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackman, 1892–1898), 1:320. A Robert Packenham, son of Stephen, was baptized at Lenham 9 July 1572, and another Robert Packenham, son of Stephen, was baptized there 24 December 1573. However, since Robert Packenham who married Margaret Topley was not ancestral, no further research was done on this family.

¹⁵ Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 14], 1:219.

¹⁶ Documents at the Centre for Kentish Studies, QM/SRC/1613/24, summarized from Access to Archives on *nationalarchives.gov.uk*.

¹⁷ Documents at the Centre for Kentish Studies, QM/SI/1613/3/8, summarized from Access to Archives on *nationalarchives.gov.uk*.

¹⁸ The Lenham transcripts (see notes 3 and 4) have gaps in the seventeenth century, however. There is no summary of Kent parish register extracts for the surname Hooker as there is for Borden (see note 6).

- iv. STEPHEN HOOKER, bp. 13 March 1616[7]; m. by license dated 19 March 1644 SARAH GRAUNT.^[19]
- v. MARY HOOKER, bp. 25 Jan. 1618[9].

3. JOANNA¹ HOOKER, baptized in Lenham, Kent, 12 April 1612 (age 23 in 1635), daughter of Robert and Margaret (Topley) (Packenham) Hooker. She married in Lenham 16 February 1628/9, **JOHN¹ BORDEN**, baptized in Headcorn, Kent, 22 February 1606/7 (age 28 in 1635), son of Matthew and Joan (____) Borden. They sailed from London on the *Elizabeth & Ann* in 1635. John Borden died soon after his arrival in Massachusetts, probably late 1635 or early 1636.^[20]

Joanna (Hooker) Borden married second by 1638, **JOHN¹ GAY**. He was born probably around 1613 and died in Dedham 4 March 1688/9. Joanna (Hooker) (Borden) Gay died in Dedham 14 August 1691.^[21]

Children of John¹ and Joanna (Hooker) Borden:^[22]

- i. MATTHEW² BORDEN, bp. Boughton Malherbe, Kent, 24 Feb. 1629/30, age 5 in 1635.
- ii. ELIZABETH BORDEN, bp. Lenham, Kent, 15 Feb. 1631/2, age 3 in 1635; d. Boston before 1 Feb. 1672[3] (date of inventory);^[23] m. Salem, Mass., 1660 (as “Elizabeth Gay”), RICHARD MARTIN,^[24] d. Boston between 9 July 1671 (date of will) and 24 Oct 1671 (date of inventory),^[25] widower of Mary _____.^[26] His will named wife Elizabeth sole executrix, she to bring up his children (unnamed).^[27]

¹⁹ Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 14], 2:511: “Stephen Hooker, of Boughton Malherbe, Kersey maker, bachelor, about 28, and Sarah Graunt of Sittingbourne, v., about 18 or 19, d. of Paul Graunt, s.p., yeom., who consents. At Sittingbourne. March 19, 1644.”

²⁰ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 350–51 (John Borden).

²¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III, G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 36–42 at 39 (John Gay).

²² Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume I, A–B* [note 20], 351; Anderson, “Gay-Borden Families” [note 1], *Register* 130:35–39 at 38.

²³ Suffolk County Probate, 7:285; bond posted 4 February 1672 by John Sweete, Edward Drinker, and Samuel Gay, calling her executrix to Richard Martin, deceased (Suffolk County Probate, 2 [New Series]:530).

²⁴ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume I, A–B* [note 20], 351.

²⁵ Suffolk County Probate, 7:167–68. The date of probate was 6 November 1671.

²⁶ Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001), refcode 44861. Thwing has confused this Richard Martin with a contemporary Richard Martin whose first wife was Sarah Tuttle and who had children living in Boston (Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–39; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972], 463–64).

²⁷ Suffolk County Probate, Docket 1262, 2 (New Series):390.

- iii. JOHN BORDEN, b. 24 June 1635 or 1636;^[28] d. by 10 April 1684 (date of inventory);^[29] m. New London, Conn., 11 Feb. 1661[2?] HANNAH HOUGH,^[30] b. Gloucester, Mass., 31 July 1646, d. 1682, daughter of William and Sarah (Calkins) Hough.^[31]

Children of John¹ and Joanna (Hooker) (Borden) Gay, born in Dedham:^[32]

- iv. SAMUEL GAY, b. 10 March 1638/9; d. Dedham 15 April 1718;^[33] m. Dedham 23 Nov. 1661 MARY BRIDGE,^[34] b. Roxbury, Mass., 18 Nov. 1637, d. Dedham 13 April 1718, daughter of Edward and Mary (Brooks?) Bridge.^[35]
- v. HEZEKIAH GAY, b. 3 July 1640; d. Dedham 28 Nov. 1669, unmarried.
- vi. NATHANIEL GAY, b. 11 Jan. 1642/3; d. Dedham 20 Feb. 1711/2;^[36] m. by 1675 LYDIA STARR,^[37] b. ca. 1652, d. Dedham 6 Aug. 1744 age 92,^[38] daughter of John and Martha (Bunker) Starr, and adopted by her uncle and aunt, Eleazer and Mary (Bunker) Lusher of Dedham.^[39]
- vii. JOANNA GAY, b. 23 March 1644/5; d. Wrentham, Mass., 26 Oct. 1708;^[40] m. (1) Dedham 29 March 1664 NATHANIEL WHITING,^[41] b. Dedham 26 Sept 1644, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting,^[42] d. before 31 Oct. 1676;^[43]

²⁸ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume I, A–B* [note 20], 351.

²⁹ New London Probate, file 650, inventory sworn to by his mother-in-law Sarah Hough, abstract in Donald Lines Jacobus, “New London (Conn.) Probate Records, Abstract of Files before 1710,” *The American Genealogist* 9 (1932–33):230–33; 10 (1933–34):35–40 et seq., at 10:36–37.

³⁰ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume I, A–B* [note 20], 351.

³¹ *Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, vol. 1, births (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1917), vols. 2 and 3, marriages and deaths (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1923–24), 1:373 (birth); Kenneth W. Calkins, ed., *Calkins Family in America* (Golden, Colo.: Calkins Family Association, 2000), 7–8.

³² Anderson, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume III, G–H* [note 21], 39–41.

³³ Don Gleason Hill, ed., *The Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham, Volumes I & 2 . . . 1635–1845* (Dedham, Mass.: Dedham Transcript, 1886), 44 (death, two days after his wife). “These two aged 80 years & liued in a married condition together 56 years.”

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 127.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 44 (death); *Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to the End of 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1925–26), 1:41 (birth); Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (Milwaukee, Wis.: privately printed, 1931–43), 1:116.

³⁶ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 37.

³⁷ Their first known child was born in Dedham 13 May 1675 (*ibid.*, 14).

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 72 (death, as widow of “Nathiel” Gay).

³⁹ Hosea Starr Ballou, *Early Starrs in Kent & New England* (Boston: Starr Family Association, 1944), 52–53, 55–56, with reference to the will of her uncle Eleazer Lusher; Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–35, Volume I, A–B* [note 20], 486 (Bunker); Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume VI, R–S* (Boston: NEHGS, 2009), 492 (Starr).

⁴⁰ *Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1910), 2:507, says “Joanna, w. of Je___”; Emma Forbes Ware, *Ware Genealogy: Robert Ware of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1642–1699* (Boston: Charles H. Pope, 1901), 26.

⁴¹ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 9.

⁴² *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 3 (birth), 126 (parents’ marriage); Theodore S. Lazell, *Whiting Genealogy: Nathaniel Whiting of Dedham, Mass., 1641, and Five Generations of His Descendants* (Boston: the author, 1902), 12–13. Note the Dwight article elsewhere in this issue.

- m. (2) Dedham 24 March 1678/9 JOHN WARE,^[44] b. Dedham 6 Oct. 1646, d. Wrentham 7 April 1718 in his 73d year, son of Robert and Margaret (Hunting) Ware.^[45]
- viii. ELEAZER GAY, b. 25 June 1647; d. Wrentham 13 April 1726;^[46] m. by 1677 LYDIA HAWES,^[47] b. Dedham 26 Jan. 1648[9]; d. Wrentham 16 Nov. 1717, daughter of Edward and Eliony (Lombard) Hawes.^[48]
- ix. ABIEL or ABIGAIL GAY (twin), b. 23 April 1649; d. Wrentham 17 June 1718;^[49] m. Dedham 23 Jan. 1677[8] DANIEL HAWES,^[50] b. Dedham 10 Feb. 1652 [1651/2?], d. Wrentham 16 March 1737/8 in his 86th year, brother of Lydia who married Abiel's brother Eleazer.^[51]
- x. JUDITH GAY (twin), b. 23 April 1649; m. Dedham, 8 Jan. 1672[3?] JOHN FULLER,^[52] b. Dedham 28 Dec. 1645, d. there 15 Jan. 1718/9, son of Thomas and Hannah (Flower) Fuller.^[53]
- xi. JOHN GAY, b. 6 May 1651; d. Dedham 19 Nov. 1731;^[54] m. Dedham 13 Feb. 1678/9 REBECCA BACON,^[55] b. Dedham 10 Dec. 1658, d. there 6 March 1731/2, daughter of John and Rebecca (Hall) Bacon.^[56]
- xii. JONATHAN GAY, b. 1 Aug. 1653; d. Needham, Mass., 12 July 1713;^[57] m. Dedham 29 Aug. 1682 MARY BULLARD,^[58] b. Dedham 24 Dec. 1659, d. 7 May 1757 age 98, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Richards) Bullard.^[59]

⁴³ Administration granted on 31 October 1676 to widow Joanna (Suffolk County Probate, 12:11).

⁴⁴ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 17.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 3 (birth); *Vital Records of Wrentham* [note 40], 2:507 (death); Robert Charles Anderson, "The English Origin of John Hunting (1602–1689) of Dedham, Massachusetts," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 78 (1990):85–97 at 94; Ware, *Ware Genealogy* [note 40], 22, 25–28.

⁴⁶ *Vital Records of Wrentham* [note 40], 2:449.

⁴⁷ Their first known child was born in Dedham 19 August 1677 (*Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 16).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 4 (birth); *Vital Records of Wrentham* [note 40], 2:449 (death); Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton, 1898–1908, Part III, The Ancestry of Henry Clay Bartlett, 1832–1892*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 2004), 201; Belle Preston, *Bassett-Preston Ancestors* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930), 137.

⁴⁹ *Vital Records of Wrentham* [note 40], 2:461 (death).

⁵⁰ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 17.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 5 (birth); *Vital Records of Wrentham* [note 40], 2:461 (death); Preston, *Bassett-Preston* [note 48], 137.

⁵² *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 12.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 3 (birth), 44 (death), 126 (parents' marriage).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 59.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 7 (birth), 59 (death); Thomas Williams Baldwin, *Bacon Genealogy: Michael Bacon of Dedham* (Cambridge, Mass.: Murray & Emery, 1915), 159, 163; [J. Gardner Bartlett], "Bacon Family of Helmingham and Winston, co. Suffolk, England, and of Dedham and Salem, Mass.," *Register* 90 (1936):300–02 at 302.

⁵⁷ Robert Brand Hansen, *Vital Records of Needham, Massachusetts, 1711–1845* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1997), 174.

⁵⁸ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 17.

- xiii. HANNAH GAY, b. 16 Oct. 1656; d. Dedham 26 Jan. 1660/1.^[60]

Eldon Wilson Gay is an NEHGS volunteer; Christopher Challenger Child is the genealogist of the Newbury Street Press of NEHGS; both are descendants of John and Joanna (Hooker) (Borden) Gay.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 7 (birth); Hansen, *Vital Records of Needham* [note 57], 175 (death); Robert I. Farrington, "Edward Richards of Dedham, Mass.," *The American Genealogist*, 24 (1948):87–95, 143–46, at 88–89, 91.

⁶⁰ *Dedham Vital Records* [note 33], 129, "26: 11m⁰, 60."

NATHANIEL⁴ AND ESTHER (CARPENTER) (BARDEEN) BOWEN AND THEIR FAMILY

Cherry Fletcher Bamberg

Research on the Bowen family of southeastern Massachusetts is a matter of lively discussion, thanks to Richard LeBaron Bowen, Jr., and Dr. William B. Saxbe, Jr., FASG.^[1] The Bowens who have interested me the most, largely because of their beautiful burial ground in Warren, Rhode Island, are my ancestors Nathaniel and Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen.^[2] Their burial ground stands out from thousands of others in Rhode Island and Massachusetts for the six generations of a single family who rest within its walls. Nathaniel and Esther Bowen are not entirely new subjects of genealogical scrutiny. Since Esther Bowen was a Mayflower descendant, her family has previously attracted the interest of at least one modern researcher, Harriet W. Hodge who established Esther's parentage and outlined the children of her two marriages.^[3]

One might imagine from the gravestones that these children and their children remained in the Warren area generation after generation, but in fact most scattered widely, some in distinctly non-traditional migration patterns. Except for a cluster in Galway, New York, they did not generally move together, and one moved to Richmond, New Hampshire, a town that attracted settlers from Bristol County, Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island starting in the 1760s. One branch, established for decades in Cayuga County, New York, had members who moved back and forth to Warren, Rhode Island. The wide dispersal of Nathaniel and Esther's children and the extremely large number of their surviving grandchildren and great-grandchildren meant considerable genealogical confusion for their descendants. There were undoubtedly first cousins in the late eighteenth century who did not know each other's names, and the problems multiplied in each generation. This article takes the descendants of Nathaniel and Esther Bowen one generation further than Hodge's publications, tracing them from Rhode Island and Massachusetts to New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Nebraska.

1. Richard LeBaron Bowen, Jr., "The Ancestry, Wives, and Children of Richard Bowen of Weymouth and Rehoboth, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 76 (2001), 263–73. Dr. Saxbe is compiling a genealogy of eight generations of descendants of Richard¹ Bowen of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. During the search for answers over the last decade Dr. Saxbe has generously shared his expertise on this family with the author.

2. For a map and transcription of gravestones see John E. Sterling and Cherry Fletcher Bamberg, "Warren Historical Cemetery #14: The Obadiah Bowen Lot," *Rhode Island Roots* 29 (2003), 138–48.

3. Harriet W. Hodge, "Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen, an Elusive Billington Descendant," *Mayflower Quarterly* (1982), 67–72; Harriet W. Hodge, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations . . . Vol. Five, Family: John Billington* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1991), 65–66, 145–46.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. NATHANIEL⁴ BOWEN (*Thomas³, Obadiah², Richard¹*) was born in Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts, 1 January 1703/4,^[4] son of Thomas and Thankful (Mason) Bowen.^[5] He died in Warren, Bristol County, Rhode Island, 24 December 1794, and is buried with generations of relatives in Warren Historic Cemetery 14, named the Obadiah Bowen lot for his grandfather.^[6] He was married, by Rev. Samuel Maxwell,^[7] in Swansea 4 January 1737[/8], to the widow **ESTHER (CARPENTER) BARDEEN**,^[8] born in Swansea ca. 1718, daughter of Jotham and Desire (Martin) Carpenter.^[9] She died 28 October 1794 at the age of 76 and is buried with her husband.^[10]

When she married Nathaniel Bowen, Esther was the widow of Nathan Bardeen, by whom she had a young son, Nathan, born 23 February 1736/7 in Swansea.^[11] Nathaniel Bowen was in his mid-thirties when he married Esther, but no evidence (or even suggestion) of a prior marriage for him has yet appeared.

Nathaniel Bowen came from a large family. When his father Thomas made his will in 1736, he provided for his wife Thankful; sons Josiah, Isaac, Stephen, Samuel, Nathaniel, Richard, and John Bowen; and daughters Mary Seamans, wife of Gilbert, Hannah Seamans, wife of Charles, Katherine "Curtice," Lydea Luther, daughter of his deceased daughter Mercy Luther, and grandson Constant Luther,

4. H. L. Peter Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea, Massachusetts* (Boston: NEHGS, 1992), 16.

5. Nathaniel's mother Thankful was a daughter of Sampson Mason; see Alverdo H. Mason, *Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family* (East Braintree, Mass.: the author, 1902), 32.

6. Nathaniel's date of death is taken from his gravestone (Sterling and Bamberg, "Warren Historical Cemetery #14" [note 2], *Rhode Island Roots* 29:141). He did not move from Swansea, Massachusetts, to Warren, Rhode Island. The border between the states changed in 1747, and Warren was created from the Massachusetts towns of Barrington, Swansea, and Rehoboth. More land was added in 1873 from Bristol, Rhode Island.

7. Maxwell was then associated with the First Church of Swansea, although he was dismissed in 1739, became a Seventh Day Baptist and then a Congregational minister (Frederick Lewis Weis, *The Colonial Clergy and the Colonial Churches of New England* [Lancaster, Mass.: Society of the Descendants of Colonial Clergy, 1936; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977], 138).

8. Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 198. The entry gives the bride's name as "Eisther Hardeen."

9. For her ancestry see Hodge, "Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen" [note 3], *Mayflower Quarterly* 48:67–68.

10. Date of death and age at death are from Esther's gravestone that was reported broken in the 1930s (George Arnold Bowen, "Bowen family burial lot, Read Farm, Warren, RI," undated ms, Rhode Island Historical Society Library). The fragments were read by John Sterling in 1993. Only a stub remained in 2003 (Sterling and Bamberg, "Warren Historical Cemetery #14" [note 2], *Rhode Island Roots* 29:142).

11. Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 123. See Hodge, "Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen" [note 3], *Mayflower Quarterly* 48:68–69 for a sketch of his life.

presumably another of her children.^[12] Nathaniel appears to have lived a quiet life surrounded by his relatives and many children. During the transition from Massachusetts to Rhode Island (see note 6), Nathaniel Bowen was shown as a freeman in Warren in 1747 and 1748 and signed several petitions to the General Assembly in favor of the establishment of Warren as a discrete town.^[13] He signed another petition in favor of a bank there in June 1747 and in favor of a second company of militia in August 1757.^[14] Although he frequently served as a juror and voted often,^[15] he seems to have held no town offices. The 1774 Rhode Island census showed Nathaniel as head of a household of eight in Warren, including three men over 16.^[16] Nathaniel was counted again in Warren in 1777 as over 60, next to John, James, and William Bowen (his sons) and Joseph “MacMillion” (his son-in-law), who were all aged 16 to 50 and able to bear arms.^[17] In 1782, when he was almost 80, Nathaniel was still head of a household of four.^[18]

The location of that household can be determined with confidence from the burial ground and deeds. Typically family burial grounds were laid out fairly close to the house. The Obadiah Bowen Lot, where Nathaniel and Esther, his parents, several siblings, and many children and grandchildren are buried, is some two hundred feet south of School House Road, Warren, where it intersects with Market Street. Nathaniel Bowen was given the land that included the already old cemetery on 7 May 1729 by his father Thomas Bowen, who described the property as follows:^[19]

all that mesuage farm or Tenement Lying on both sides the highway where I now Dwell in Swansey aforsed Excepting and Reserving the burying place that is and was bounded out by My honoured father obadiah Bowen deceased lying in the old orchard on the south side . . . bounded North and way west on ye Country Road.

12. Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate, 10:287–89. Katharine Bowen married Samuel Curtis in 1728 (Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 204).

13. Bruce C. MacGunnigle, comp., *Rhode Island Freemen, 1747-1755: A Census of Registered Voters* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977), 15; Petitions to the General Assembly, Rhode Island State Archives, 6:121, 133.

14. Petitions to the General Assembly, Rhode Island State Archives, 5:130.

15. Nathaniel Bowen was eligible for jury duty at various times between 1747 and 1768 (Warren Town Records, 1746–1811, Part 1, 4, 23, 27, 36, 39, 51–52, 69, 93, 100, 111). He “prox’d” (voted) three times between 1764 (when recording began) and 1773 (*ibid.*, Part 1, 90, 102, 144).

16. Annie Austin, “1774 Census of Rhode Island: Warren,” *Rhode Island Roots* 33 (2007), 23–28 at 26.

17. Mildred M. Chamberlain, *The Rhode Island 1777 Military Census* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985), 113. As an elderly man, Nathaniel’s son William Bowen testified that in 1778 the family home was in the Kickemuit section of Warren (Revolutionary War Pension File, James and Ruth Bowen, W.14,332).

18. Katharine U. Waterman, transcr., “The Rhode Island Census of 1782,” *Register* 127 (1973):3–17 et seq., including 129 (1975):379–87 at 379.

19. Warren, Rhode Island, Deeds, 19:530–31.

In a later deed this property was described as “a farm or tract of land of forty acres, part arable, part meadow, part pasture,” with a dwelling house, outbuildings, and a small salt meadow.”^[20] In exchange for the gift, Nathaniel made a deed in 1729 allowing his father “the improvement of the House and land whereon he now dwells for their living, During their natural lives.”^[21] Late in life Nathaniel Bowen transferred the land on which the cemetery is located to his son James, and James in turn left the land equally to his eleven children, who sold most of it to Thomas Handy in 1839.^[22] The house of “T. Handy” across the road from the Obadiah Bowen cemetery is marked on the 1870 Beers map of Warren.^[23] When Nathaniel was a boy, this land was in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, but in 1747 when the borders were redrawn, it became part of Warren, Rhode Island. Considerably northeast of the center of town, this area was much more rural than the center of Warren in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although no probate has been found for Nathaniel Bowen, Warren deed books show that he had transferred large quantities of real estate to his children, daughters as well as sons, and to at least one grandchild in the decade before his death.^[24]

Children of Nathaniel⁴ and Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen; first two recorded in Swansea, Mass., the rest recorded in Warren, R.I.:^[25]

2. i. PELEG⁵ BOWEN, b. 26 Jan. 1738/9; m. ELISABETH ESTABROOKS.
3. ii. THOMAS BOWEN, b. 21 Dec. 1743; m. PENELOPE ALDRICH.
- iii. ANNE BOWEN, b. 11 April 1749, d. by June 1766 when her youngest sister, also named Anne, was born.
4. iv. JOHN BOWEN, b. 14 May 1751; m. DORCAS WHEATON.
- v. REUBEN BOWEN, b. 24 Nov. 1753.
5. vi. JAMES BOWEN, b. 11 May 1755; m. RUTH ARNOLD.

20. Warren Deeds, 3:26.

21. In 1758 Nathaniel's brother Samuel, their father's executor, gave Nathaniel £2,000 as compensation for that generosity (Warren Town Records, 1746–1811, Part 1, 65).

22. Warren Wills and Inventories, 4:57; Warren Deeds, 3:26; 11:56–61, 108–10; 13:503–05.

23. D. G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (Philadelphia: D. G. Beers & Co., 1870), 83.

24. Warren Deeds, 2:491, 564; 3:3, 5, 8, 93–94, 117. Some were sales of land, but in others Nathaniel paid descendants money in exchange for their rights in his estate and that of his father Thomas Bowen.

25. All were probably born in the same place, but border changes meant that the first two were registered in Swansea, Massachusetts, and the rest in Warren, Rhode Island (Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 130, 160; James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636–1850*, 21 vols. [Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1891–1912], 6 (Warren):49). Arnold was abstracting entries in Warren Births, Marriages, Deaths, Vols. 1 & 2, Births 1, at the Warren Town Hall. This large book contains the first and second volumes of the original vital records of Warren from its inception as a Rhode Island town in 1747. The birth records were kept in rough alphabetical order by first name rather than by surname and thus are scattered throughout the book.

- vii. MARY BOWEN, b. 12 Nov. 1757, d. in or after 1783.^[26] It is not out of the question that she was the “Mrs.” Mary Bowen who was married, by Rev. Charles Thompson, in Warren 6 Feb. 1777, to Benjamin⁵ Cranston (*Benjamin*⁴⁻², *John*¹).^[27] If so, she died there 8 July 1848 in her 92nd year and is buried in Warren Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground, with her husband who was born in Warren 7 Feb. 1754 and died there 26 May 1823.^[28] That woman’s identity has been a matter of debate. Benjamin Cranston served a year as an officer on the row galley *Spitfire* out of Warren in 1777, but while Mary received a widow’s pension, her detailed testimony does not contain her maiden name.^[29] Charles Albert DuBosq and William Jones first asserted that she was the widow of a Reuben Bowen and then retracted the idea of a previous marriage, unable to identify which Mary Bowen she was.^[30] Her name at marriage and date of birth estimated from her gravestone certainly correspond to those of Nathaniel and Esther’s daughter, and she could have been the “Molly Cranston” who was administrator of the estate of their youngest daughter Anne (see below). On the other hand, Benjamin Cranston’s wife was closely enough allied to the Bowen family by the marriages of her son William and daughter Sarah (see 4.vi and 6.vii in later installments of this article) to be given the responsibility without any closer kinship.
6. viii. AVIS BOWEN, b. 12 Dec. 1758; m. JOSEPH MCMILLEN.
7. ix. WILLIAM BOWEN, b. 25 Sept. 1760; m. (1) LYDIA PEARCE; (2) ABIGAIL ____.
- x. ANNE BOWEN, b. “on Monday” 2 June 1766, d. there 8 Oct. 1825 in her 60th year,^[31] bur. Warren Historic Cemetery 14, the Obadiah Bowen lot.^[32] One might assume that Anne or Anna Bowen could not reasonably have been the daughter of Nathaniel and Esther, since Esther was about 48 in 1766. Both the original Warren vital records and her gravestone, however, offer convincing evidence that she was indeed their daughter. In Jan. 1783 Anna Bowen bought an acre and a half of land from her father.^[33] Administration of Anna Bowen’s estate was granted to Molly Cranston 5 Dec. 1825, and an inventory submitted

26. The evidence for Mary still being alive at this date is circumstantial. Nathaniel mentioned land “given to my three daughters” in a deed in 1783 (Warren Deeds, 3:3). Since the first Anne must have died by that date, only Mary, Avis, and the younger Anne could have been the three.

27. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 6 (Warren):18.

28. Reading of John Sterling in 1999 for the Rhode Island Historic Cemetery Database.

29. Revolutionary War Pension File, Benjamin and Mary Cranston, W.14,544.

30. Charles Albert DuBosq and William Jones, “Descendants of Gov. John Cranston of Rhode Island,” *Register* 79 (1725):247–68, 344–58; 80 (1926):30–54, 138–69, 232–65, 447–49, at 79:355; 80:263.

31. Anna’s death in Warren the previous Saturday was reported in the *Providence Patriot & Columbian Phenix*, issue of 15 October 1825, p. 2. The newspaper reported her age incorrectly as 63, an error repeated in other Rhode Island newspapers. See also Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 18:283.

32. Sterling and Bamberg, “Warren Historical Cemetery #14” [note 2], *Rhode Island Roots* 29:142.

33. Warren Deeds, 3:117 (the relationship is specified). Anne may have been given additional land before this date as her father mentioned land “given to my three daughters” in 1783 (see note 26).

to the probate court 6 Feb. 1826 valued her personal estate at \$217.45½.^[34] She may have been involved in making clothes, as her inventory included 12½ yards of flannel, 32 yards of gingham, 11 gowns, and 21 pounds of cotton yarn in addition to a substantial personal wardrobe and a string of gold beads.

2. PELEG⁵ BOWEN (*Nathaniel⁴, Thomas³, Obadiah², Richard¹*) was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, 26 January 1738/9, and died before 5 December 1768.^[35] He was married, by Justice Ebenezer Cole, in Warren 24 April 1760, to Mrs. **ELISABETH ESTABROOKS**,^[36] who died after 20 December 1770.^[37]

Of all the family of Nathaniel and Esther Bowen who lived to adulthood, Peleg, his wife, and one known child have left the least trace. The Warren Town Council gave the widow Elisabeth Bowen a letter of administration on the estate of her husband Peleg on 5 December 1768.^[38] Settlement of the estate dragged out much longer than the usual year as Elisabeth reported to the council that the estate was insolvent. After some delay in accepting her statement, the council appointed commissioners on 20 December 1770 to handle claims of creditors. The inventory of Peleg's tiny estate included a sea chest, gun, lasts (for shoes), and a "Jaket pattern" (valued at a total of £1 5s.) as well as £125 old tenor in "wages due from the Sloop Dianah." A later submission added "Cash Recovered of the widow Ruth Rogers for wages" (£4 14s. 5d.), a shoemaker's hammer, several more lasts, and a pegging awl.^[39]

The subsequent history of the widow Elisabeth has not been discovered.

Known child of Peleg and Elisabeth (Estabrooks) Bowen:^[40]

- i. PELEG⁶ BOWEN, b. Warren 17 Sept. 1761,^[41] d. after 25 Nov. 1783 (see below).
Aside from his birth record, the only further information about Peleg⁶ comes from his receipt to his "honoured Grandfather" Nathaniel⁴ Bowen for £18

34. Warren Probate Records, 1:187; Warren Wills and Inventories, 4:93.

35. Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 130. Administration of the estate of Peleg Bowen, mariner, was granted to his widow Elisabeth on that date (Warren Probate Records, 1:348).

36. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 6 (Warren):9. The "Mrs" was a typical honorific in these marriage records. See also Hodge, "Esther (Carpenter) (Bardeen) Bowen" [note 3], *Mayflower Quarterly* 48:69.

37. Elisabeth Bowen appeared before the town council on that date in connection with her husband's estate (Warren Wills and Inventories, 1:393). Her parentage has not been established, as the Estabrook family was very numerous on both sides of the Massachusetts/Rhode Island border in the mid-eighteenth century. William B. Saxbe, Jr., has pointed out the possibility that she might have been the woman of this name who was born in Swansea 24 April 1742 (making her 18 at the date of Peleg's marriage), daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (____) Estabrook (email to the author dated 29 August 2009, referring to Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 4], 65).

38. Warren Wills and Inventories, 1:348.

39. Warren Wills and Inventories, 1:393, 395.

40. Since Peleg⁵ and Elisabeth were married for eight years, one would expect that they had other children. No other births were registered with the town, and Peleg⁶ is the only one of this line who left any paperwork concerning inheritance from Nathaniel⁴ Bowen.

41. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 6 (Warren):49.

lawful money “in lieu of my Portion in the Estate of my said Grandfather which came to him by deed of gift and also the last will and testament of his father Thomas Bowen.”^[42] When Peleg appeared in Warren on 20 Nov. 1783 to sign the receipt, he identified himself as a husbandman of “Hensdail,” Cumberland Co., Vermont.^[43] A few days later, on 25 Nov. 1783, he witnessed a deed from his grandfather Nathaniel to his uncle James.^[44]

Peleg was a popular name among Bowens, and there were a number of contemporary Peleg Bowens. For many years the author believed this Peleg⁶ to be the man of this name who died in Galway, Saratoga Co., N.Y., 30 Oct. 1850, in his 90th year, and was buried with many family members in Galway Village Cemetery.^[45] That Peleg Bowen was married twice, first by 1787 to Content _____,^[46] b. ca. 1761 (from age at death), d. 1 June 1827 in her 66th year, and bur. in Galway Village Cemetery,^[47] and second, by the time of his death, to Hannah B. _____, b. Vt. ca. 1770 (from the 1850 census), d. after 7 Mar. 1851 when she received her legacy from her husband’s estate.^[48] It was easy to believe that Peleg⁶ joined the general migration westward, to Galway, Saratoga Co., N.Y., where Nathaniel and Esther’s daughter Avis (Bowen) McMillen and her husband Joseph had been living since the late 1780s. On 30 June 1802, “Pelick” Bowen and his wife Content signed an indenture in Galway with Joseph McMillen concerning the division of more than fifty acres in the Kayaderosseras Patent, No. 4 in the subdivision of Lot 7.^[49] Galway deeds, probate, and cemetery records provide a detailed picture of this man’s life, and it is still not out of the question that he was in fact Nathaniel’s grandson.

On the other hand, many little discrepancies add up to serious doubt. The Galway Peleg Bowen said in the 1850 census that he had been born in Massachusetts rather than Rhode Island. He gave most of his children names that do not run in Nathaniel’s line: Richard, Sila, Olive, and Amy (to be fair, the list also included Peleg, Jr., John, and Betsy). In the 1850 census the

42. Warren Deeds, 3:8.

43. Present-day Hinsdale, New Hampshire, lies on the border of Vermont and Massachusetts. It was for a time the object of dispute between New Hampshire and Vermont. “Hindsdail” and Vernon, Vermont, were considered by the Vermont/New York claimants to be part of Cumberland County, a designation long ago abandoned. Harriet W. Hodge read the name of this town in the Warren deed book as “Kendail.”

44. Warren Deeds, 3:3.

45. His probate records specified that he died “a natural death on or about 28 October 1850” (Saratoga County Wills, 15:278). His exact date of death is from his gravestone (visit of the author, 14 May 2008).

46. Sila or Sally Bowen, their daughter, was said to be 63 in 1850, thus born about 1787 (1850 U.S. Census, Galway, Saratoga County, New York, roll 593, p. 435). Peleg Bowen, the son of Peleg and “Lenty” Bowen, is said to have been born about 1790 (F. W. Beers, ed., *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788–1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., 1890], 409).

47. Content’s date of death and age at death are from her gravestone (visit of the author, 14 May 2008).

48. Saratoga County Probate, Peleg Bowen, Final Settlement, File No. 042/15.

49. Saratoga County Deeds, B:433.

children themselves gave their birthplaces as New York, whereas Peleg⁶ Bowen's children—if he had any—would have been born in New Hampshire, Vermont, or Massachusetts. There are undocumented assertions on various family sites on *Ancestry.com* that the Galway Peleg Bowen was the son of a Valentine Bowen of Rehoboth, Mass. Readers with substantive information—either way—are encouraged to communicate with the author.

3. THOMAS⁵ BOWEN (*Nathaniel⁴, Thomas³, Obadiah², Richard¹*) was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, 21 December 1743, and died at Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, 12 July 1834.^[50] An intention of marriage between Thomas Bowen of Warren and **PENELOPE ALDRICH** was published 24 January 1765 in Uxbridge, Massachusetts.^[51] She was born in Uxbridge 26 November 1748, daughter of John and Mary (Hill) Aldrich, and died, probably in Richmond, New Hampshire, 10 June 1825.^[52]

Shortly after turning 21, Thomas Bowen bought a small piece of property adjoining the family homestead in Warren from his half-brother Nathan Bardeen.^[53] He was not destined, however, to spend his life there. Thomas and Penelope joined her family's migration to Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, between January 1767, when a child was born in Warren, and January 1770, when another child was born in Richmond. Thomas and Penelope settled on Lot 14, Range 4, and over their long lives many of their children and grandchildren lived around them.^[54] Two of Penelope's married sisters were also pioneers there, and the settlement was full of Aldrichs and other former Rhode Islanders, many of whom were Quakers. The religious ferment and controversy in Richmond has been described by Ernest Cassara in his biography of one of the town's more famous sons, Hosea Ballou.^[55]

Although most of his life was spent in New Hampshire, Thomas Bowen did return occasionally to Warren. He was back, at least briefly, at a critical time during the Revolution: Thomas Bowen, joiner of Richmond, and his wife "Penneelope" sold Nathaniel Bowen, yeoman of Warren, an acre of land near the

50. William Bassett, *History of the Town of Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire from its First Settlement to 1882* (Boston: C. W. Calkins, 1994; repr. Richmond, N.H.: Richmond Historical Society, 1975), 325. Thomas's place of death was given in the *Columbian Centinel*, issue of 30 July 1834.

51. Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., *Vital Records of Uxbridge, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*, (Boston: NEHGS, 1916), 216.

52. Alvin James Aldrich, *The George Aldrich Genealogy*, 6 vols. (n.p.: the author, 1971–88), 1:100.

53. Warren Deeds, 2:136.

54. See Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 325–26, for a biographical sketch of Thomas Bowen. The reprinted version includes an official town map of Richmond, prepared between 1968 and 1971, showing each lot and range.

55. Ernest Cassara, *Hosea Ballou, The Challenge to Orthodoxy* (Boston: Universalist Historical Society, 1961).

family home 18 December 1777 and acknowledged the deed that day.^[56] He was not the Thomas Bowen counted in the 1777 military census of Rhode Island.^[57]

The 1790 census listed Thomas Bowen as head of a household of eleven at Richmond, New Hampshire.^[58] He sold his Cheshire County land to his sons Reuben and Zephaniah in 1818, when he was an elderly man, reserving a life lease for himself and holding a mortgage on the property from both sons.^[59] Zephaniah paid \$1,000 for the seventy acres on the north side of the same road.^[60]

Thomas Bowen made his will 9 December 1826, but it was not proved until the first Tuesday of August 1834.^[61] His provisions for his children provide a useful road map to his very large family. From Richmond town records and Bassett's sketch of the family in his *History of Richmond*, Thomas appears to have had at least 76 grandchildren.^[62]

Children of Thomas and Penelope (Aldrich) Bowen; first two born in Warren, R.I., the rest born in Richmond, N.H.:^[63]

- i. NATHAN⁶ BOWEN, b. 11 Sept. 1765; d. probably Richmond, N.H., 25 Nov. 1828;^[64] m. (1) by Rev. Matturean Ballou, in Richmond 16 Feb. 1783 to RACHEL STODDARD,^[65] b. 11 March 1763,^[66] d. there 7 March 1804.^[67] He was m. (2) by Nathaniel Aldrich, justice, in Richmond 4 Dec. 1804 to LAVINA (BUMP) SWEET,^[68] b. Richmond 9 May 1767,^[69] d. there 19 Dec. 1851.^[70]

56. Warren Deeds, 2:460. This land had originally belonged to Nathaniel who had sold it to his stepson Nathan Burden or Bardeen in 1764; Bardeen had sold it in turn to Thomas Bowen in 1766 (Warren Deeds, 2:37, 136). Thomas described himself as a joiner in Warren deeds, but he later called himself a husbandman or yeoman in Richmond deeds (Cheshire County Deeds, 13:175; 21:352, 365; 83:261).

57. That man was a resident of Cumberland, Rhode Island (Chamberlain, *Rhode Island 1777 Military Census* [note 17], 28). He did have ties to Warren, however, and identified himself as the grandson of John Bowen in a deed there in 1768 (Warren Deeds, 2:188).

58. 1790 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 5, p. 117.

59. Cheshire County Deeds, 84:369–70.

60. Cheshire County Deeds, 83:329.

61. Cheshire County Probate, 77:516, 82:135. The will was recorded in Book of Wills, 2:516.

62. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 325–28; New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond, 1–3:351, a transcription from the original, 2:47. Volumes 1, 2, and 3 were transcribed into a single volume with continuous pagination, called 1–3.

63. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 6 (Warren):49; New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:319, original, 2:16. See also Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 325–28, and Jennie Bowen-Bourn Julian and Alice Bowen Cady, “Descendants of Richard Bowen, Descendants of Thomas Bowen of Richmond, New Hampshire . . .” (1949), ms at Rhode Island Historical Society Library, 17–18.

64. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 326.

65. Hosea Starr Ballou, “Rev. Matturean Ballou’s Record of Marriages, 1770–1784,” *Register* 79 (1925):244–47 at 247; New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:338–39, original 2:35.

66. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 326.

67. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:339, original 2:35.

68. New Hampshire Vital Records.

69. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:372, original 2:69.

daughter of Jacob and Dinah (Slye) Bump, sister of the husbands of Phebe and Lydia Bowen (see below), and widow of Richard Sweet.^[71]

Nathan Bowen signed a petition seeking the appointment of Henry Ingalls as a magistrate for Richmond 1 Oct. 1785.^[72] He was counted at Richmond in 1790 as head of a household of six,^[73] but also owned land in Fitzwilliam, N.H. that he sold in 1814.^[74]

Nathan was left \$30 in his father's 1826 will. Nathan made his own will 16 July 1823, giving his wife Lavina use of his estate during her widowhood, and providing for his children Ezra, Thomas, Jesse, Hannah Harkness, Abigail Bowen, Elinor Carriel, Mary Ballou, Rachel Ballou, Eliza Bowen, Nathan Bowen, and Richard Bowen.^[75] In 1850 his widow Lavina, 83, was living in the large household of her son Richard Bowen and his wife Joanna; Lavina's real estate was valued at \$3,000.^[76]

- ii. NATHANIEL ALDRICH BOWEN, b. Warren 29 Jan. 1767, d. before 9 Dec. 1826;^[77] m. by Henry Ingalls, justice, in Richmond 5 April 1789 to LOVICE GASKILL,^[78] b. Richmond 15 June 1775, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Estes) Gaskill.^[79]

Nathaniel is said to have lived on Lot 8, Range 4, of Richmond where he kept a public house and store, taken down by a new owner around 1826.^[80] Deeds show that he owned at different times a great deal of property in various parts of Richmond.^[81]

- iii. CATHERINE BOWEN, b. 28 Jan. 1770, d. after 9 Dec. 1826 when mentioned in her father's will; m. (1) Richmond 8 Sept. 1786 AARON BALLOU,^[82] b. Cumber-

70. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 326.

71. Carle Franklin Bumpas, *Bompass, Bumpass, Bump, Bumpus, and Allied Families, 1621-1981*, rev. ed. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1985), 146; Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 352 (Bump), 494 (Sweet).

72. Isaac Hammond, ed., *Documents Relating to Towns in New Hampshire*, vol. 13, New London to Wolfeboro (Concord, N.H.: Parsons B. Cogswell, 1884), 318.

73. 1790 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 5, p. 117.

74. Cheshire County Deeds, 83:452.

75. Cheshire County Probate, 77:340. In most cases he simply forgave the notes of hand he held against them.

76. 1850 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 428, p. 195.

77. His father's will mentioned him as deceased and left a legacy of \$24 to be equally divided among his heirs (see note 61).

78. New Hampshire Vital Records.

79. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1-3:371, original 2:71; Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 395; Gussie E. Gaskill, "The Gaskill Family: One Line of Descendants of Edward Gaskill of Salem, Massachusetts, Since 1636," bound typescript at NEHGS (Ithaca, N.Y., 1986), 17-19. For Estes see Nora E. Snow, *The Snow-Estes Genealogy*, 4 vols. (Hillburn, N.Y.: the author, 1939), 2:32.

80. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 327. He was licensed as a "taverner" 1800-1815 (*ibid.*, 165-66).

81. Cheshire County Deeds, 41:518-19, 42:196, 490; 43:145. In these deeds he styled himself variously as "trader," "gentleman," and "yeoman."

82. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1-3:391, original 2:93.

land, R.I., 25 Sept. 1766, son of James and Tamasin (Cook) Ballou,^[83] d. in 1807.^[84] She m. (2) after 1807 HENRY GALE;^[85] She m. (3) by 1826 JOHN BLEY or BLY, said to be “of Lyndon.”^[86]

Between 1787 and 1801 Aaron Ballou and his wife “Katharine” registered the births of eight children in Richmond.^[87] Catherine is said to have moved with him after 1801 to Lisbon (then called Concord), Grafton Co., N.H. where he “engaged in merchandize” before his death in 1807.^[88] Thomas Bowen left \$30 and a portion of his household furniture to his daughter Catherine Bly in his 1826 will.

- iv. PELEG BOWEN, b. 3 Mar. 1772, d. after 9 Dec. 1826 when mentioned in his father’s will; m. (1) by Samuel Gaskill, justice, in Richmond 1 Jan. 1795 to PATIENCE STREETER,^[89] d. after 7 March 1799 when she signed a deed,^[90] probably the daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Whiting) Streeter, who was b. Wrentham, Mass., 20 April 1773.^[91] Peleg was m. (2) by Nathaniel Aldrich, justice, in Richmond 3 May 1807 to SALLY GLEASON,^[92] d. after 18 Sept. 1811 when she signed a deed.^[93]

83. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 3 (Cumberland):76. Mother’s maiden name from Adin Ballou, *History and Genealogy of the Ballous in America* (n.p., Ariel Ballou and Latimer Ballou, 1888), 78; Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 283–84, 290.

84. Ballou, *Ballous in America* [note 83], 188. No evidence has been found in Cheshire County records to confirm this date of death.

85. The death of a Henry Gale, Jr., age 29, in East Kingston was reported in late 1825 (*The New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette*, issue of 5 December 1825, p. 3). If the age printed is correct, however, that man would have been much younger than Catherine. It has not been determined whether the Henry Gale of Franconia, Grafton County, New Hampshire, by 1790 was Catherine’s second husband (Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer of Grafton County, N.H., 1709–1886* [Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Journal Company, 1886], 269).

86. Julian and Cady, “Richard Bowen” [note 63], 17–18; Ballou, *Ballous in America* [note 83], 189. Bassett adds the location of Lyndon for Bley (Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 290), but no hard evidence of his residence has been discovered.

87. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:391, original 2:93.

88. Ballou, *Ballous in America* [note 83], 188.

89. New Hampshire Vital Records.

90. Cheshire County Deeds, 33:24; 36:363–64.

91. *Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1910), 1:193 (birth); 2:377 (parents’ marriage). Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 51], 327, says Patience Streeter was the daughter of Barzillai, who is noted at p. 490 as having been in Richmond “a short time” before moving to the adjacent town of Swanzy. Since Barzillai Streeter was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, 1 May 1759 (recorded as “Bezeleel” in Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 25], 1 [Cumberland], 35), he was a little young to have a daughter married in 1795, and the list of his children in Benjamin Read, *The History of Swanzy, New Hampshire, from 1734 to 1890* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Press, 1892), 463–64, does not include a daughter Patience. Bassett shows only one other Streeter in Richmond, namely, Joseph Streeter who was there from 1777 to about 1805, leaving “no record of family” (p. 489; dates evidently based on Cheshire County Deeds, 19:144; 47:167). Nevertheless, this Joseph Streeter is shown in *The Descendants of Stephen and Ursula (Adams) Streeter* (Agawam, Mass.: Streeter Family Association, 2006), 50, as the father of a daughter named Patience, born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, 20 April 1773, who married Peleg Bowen.

92. New Hampshire Vital Records.

93. Cheshire County Deeds, 54:272; 63:58.

On 7 March 1799, Peleg and his first wife Patience sold forty-six acres to his brother Reuben and more land to Esek Buffum.^[94] Peleg alone sold ten acres in Lot 20 in the second range at Cheshire to his brother Reuben 29 March 1806, and on 22 April 1807 (not long before his second marriage) he sold ninety-three acres to Ebenezer Swan.^[95] Earlier in the month he and Isaac Benson had sold a piece of land between Benson's property and the Baptist Meetinghouse for \$88.88 to a large number of men, presumably members of the Baptist church, to use as "a perpetual Burying Place forever."^[96] On 22 April 1809, Peleg and Sally sold another fifty acres to Samuel Huntling of Richmond for \$800, and ten acres of meadow by a pond to Obadiah Sprague for \$500 on 18 Sept. 1811.^[97]

Peleg was left a token \$1 in his father's 1826 will, but each of his children was given \$5.

- v. REUBEN BOWEN, b. 12 April 1774, d. 5 Sept. 1825 age 51,^[98] m. by Samuel Gaskill, justice, in Richmond 7 March 1797 to HANNAH BUFFUM ALLEN,^[99] b. Richmond 24th day of 9th mo. [Sept.] 1776,^[100] d. there of dropsy 6 June 1843 age 67,^[101] daughter of Moses and Comfort (Buffum) Allen, and sister of Zephaniah Bowen's wife.^[102]

Reuben bought land from his brother Peleg in 1799 and 1807 as detailed above. In 1818 he paid his father \$1,000 for ninety acres with a house, barn, and spring south of the road from Martin's Mill to Jacob Bump's property.^[103]

Reuben's heirs were left \$1 each in the 1826 will of their grandfather Thomas Bowen.^[104]

- vi. ZEPHANIAH BOWEN, b. 10 Oct. 1776, d. 4 June 1851; m. by Samuel Gaskill, justice, in Richmond 25 Feb. 1798 to MARTHA ALLEN,^[105] b. Richmond 3 June 1781,^[106] d. there 10 Oct. 1854 age 72,^[107] daughter of Moses and Comfort (Buffum) Allen, and sister of Reuben Bowen's wife.^[108]

94. Cheshire County Deeds, 33:23–24; 36:363–64.

95. Cheshire County Deeds, 83:260; 54:91.

96. Cheshire County Deeds, 51:40.

97. Cheshire County Deeds, 54:272; 63:58.

98. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 267, 327–28.

99. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:413, original 2:128. Births of thirteen children follow the marriage record.

100. *Ibid.*, 1–3:328, original 2:27.

101. *New-Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette*, issue of 13 July 1843, p. 3.

102. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 267.

103. Cheshire County Deeds, 83:261.

104. One daughter, Hannah, was born in Richmond in 1809. She returned to Rhode Island and married Darius Hart. Hannah (who died 15 June 1847 in her 48th year), Darius, and many of their numerous children are buried in East Greenwich Historic Cemetery 38 (Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle, *East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Historical Cemetery Inscriptions* [East Greenwich, R.I.: East Greenwich Preservation Society, 1991], 105).

105. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:416–17, original 2:133. Births of eight children follow the marriage record.

106. *Ibid.*, 1–3:328, original 2:27.

107. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 328.

108. *Ibid.*, 267.

Zephaniah is said to have lived after his marriage on Lot 15, Range 4, then moved home to care for his parents. As we have seen, he bought half of his father's land in 1818 with substantial help.^[109]

He received \$100 in his father's 1826 will and was named executor. In 1850 Zephaniah Bowen, 73, a farmer with real estate worth \$900, was living in Richmond with Martha, 69.^[110]

- vii. MARY BOWEN, b. 20 Oct. 1778, d. presumably without issue before 9 Dec. 1826 as she was not mentioned in her father's will.
- viii. JESSE BOWEN, b. 25 Feb. 1782, d. presumably without issue before 9 Dec. 1826 as he was not mentioned in his father's will. He should not be confused with his nephew Jesse⁷ Bowen (*Nathan*⁶, *Thomas*⁵, *Nathaniel*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Obadiah*², *Richard*¹).
- ix. ESTHER BOWEN, b. 29 Aug. 1784, d. 12 Feb. 1854; unmarried.^[111] Esther was left \$100 in her father's 1826 will. She may have been the Esther Bowen, 66, who lived in the Richmond home of Isaac Marks, 79, in 1850.^[112]
- x. PHEBE BOWEN, b. 7 Aug. 1786 (twin), d. 20 May 1849 age 63, bur. Old Church Burying Ground (Harmony Church), Morris, Otsego Co., N.Y.;^[113] m. Richmond 6 July 1806 BARNET BUMP,^[114] b. Richmond 27 June 1779,^[115] d. 9 Aug. 1844 age 65, bur. with his wife,^[116] son of Jacob and Dinah (Slye) Bump, brother of the husband of Phebe's twin, Lydia, and of Nathan Bowen's second wife.^[117] Phebe Bump was left a token \$1 in her father's 1826 will.
- xi. LYDIA BOWEN, b. 7 Aug. 1786 (twin); d. Homer Township, Will Co., Ill., 21 April 1852, bur. there in Brooks Cemetery;^[118] m. Richmond 27 Nov. 1808 JACOB BUMP, JR.,^[119] b. Richmond 12 May 1783,^[120] d. Homer Township, Will Co., Ill., 12 Aug. 1849 of cholera,^[121] bur. with his wife,^[122] son of Jacob and

109. Cheshire County Deeds, 83:329.

110. 1850 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 428, p. 205. They were in the household of Noah and Lavilla Perry.

111. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 326.

112. 1850 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 428, p. 204.

113. Date of death and burial place from "Old Harmony Church Burying Ground, Town of Morris, Otsego Co., N.Y.," *New York DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report, Series 1, Volume 45: Unpublished Cemetery, Church, and Town Records Together with Genealogical Notes and Other Unpublished Data* (1931–32), 43.

114. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:464, original 2:204.

115. *Ibid.*, 1–3:372, original 2:69. In the birth record he was called "Barnard."

116. See note 113.

117. Bumpas, *Bompass, Bumpass* [note 71], 146–47; Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 352.

118. Marilyn D. Brill and Jan Helge, "Homer Township," in *South Suburban Genealogical and Historical Society Cemetery Series* (South Holland, Ill.: South Suburban Genealogical and Historical Society, 2000), second cemetery in Homer, 38.

119. New Hampshire Town Records Series, Richmond [note 62], 1–3:464, original 2:204.

120. *Ibid.*, 1–3:372, original 2:69.

121. 1850 U.S. Federal Mortality Schedule, Homer, Will County, Illinois, roll 58, p. 984.

122. See note 118.

Dinah (Slye) Bump, brother of the husband of Lydia's twin, Phebe, and of Nathan Bowen's second wife.^[123]

Lydia Bump received \$30 in her father's 1826 will. By that time she and her husband had long ago left New Hampshire for the rugged life of the frontier. Their migrations were to Otsego Co., N.Y. (ca. 1809), Crawford Co., Pa. (ca. 1815–1819), Chautauqua Co., N.Y. (ca. 1819–1834), and finally in the fall of 1834 to Will Co., Ill.^[124] They are said to have claimed a farm in Section 24 of Homer, which their son Thomas later bought from them.^[125] In 1850 Lydia was living in Homer with her son Leander Bump, a widower, and his children, next door to another son Thomas Bump and his family.^[126]

- xii. SARAH BOWEN, b. 22 Dec. 1789; d. by 15 Oct. 1850 (date of administration),^[127] m. GARDNER BOURN, b. ca. 1795,^[128] d. by 4 Dec. 1832 (date of administration),^[129] son of Stephen and Silvia (Bump) Bourn or Boorn.^[130] Thomas Bowen left \$100 to his daughter Sarah Bourn in his 1826 will.

Gardner is said to have been killed while blasting rocks on "the new road south of Preston Freemans."^[131] He died intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to Sarah Bourn 4 Dec. 1832.

His widow never remarried. Sarah "Boorn" was counted as head of household at Richmond in 1840 with three boys, one 5–10, one 10–15, and one 15–20.^[132] She died intestate like her husband, and letters of administration on her estate were granted to Kendall Fisher 15 Oct. 1850.^[133]

(to be continued)

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123. Bumpas, *Bompass, Bumpass* [note 71], 146–47; Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 352.

124. *History of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: William LeBaron, Jr., and Co., 1878), 767. The dates given in this old county history should be considered approximate at best.

125. *Ibid.*

126. 1850 U.S. Census, Homer, Will County, Illinois, roll 133, p. 71.

127. Cheshire County Probate, Letters of Administration, 85:556.

128. Sherrill R. Bourn, *Jared^I Bourn: A Family History of One Line for Ten Generations* . . . (Jacksonville, Fla.: the author, 1987), 36.

129. Cheshire County Probate, Letters of Administration, 85:91.

130. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 323–24; Julian and Cady, "Richard Bowen" [note 63], 19; Bourn, *Jared^I Bourn* [note 128], 36; Jennie Bowen-Bourn Julian, "Jared Bourn, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts about the year 1630 and many of his Providence, R.I., and Richmond, N.H., descendants," unpagged (1939), R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS, Mss. A4829 (also in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library).

131. Bassett, *History of Richmond* [note 50], 324.

132. 1840 U.S. Census, Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, roll 234, p. 112.

133. See note 127.

WILLIAM^A DWIGHT,
FATHER OF JOHN¹ AND TIMOTHY¹ DWIGHT
OF DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

*Leslie Mahler**

The descendants of John¹ Dwight, an early settler of Dedham, Massachusetts, were traced in a well-researched nineteenth-century work by Benjamin Dwight.^[1] The English origin of the Dwight family was reported in 2001 in one of the Great Migration volumes, based on the family's association with the Rev. Timothy Dalton, who had previously lived in Woolverstone, Suffolk.^[2] The Great Migration sketch includes several parish register entries for the family of a William Dwight, who lived in Woolverstone and other nearby parishes, but notes that there was no will for him in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk. However, this William Dwight and his brother Nicholas did leave wills that give enough information to reconstruct their family. All Suffolk parishes mentioned in this article are within a ten-mile radius.

1. _____^B DWIGHT, perhaps closely related to the only Dwight couple listed in Boyd's Marriage Index for Suffolk before 1590:^[3] Thomas Dwite and Mariona King, who were married on 23 May 1545 in Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.^[4] Thomas and Mariona had a son William baptized there 15 February 1545/6, who might have been the grandfather of the New England colonists.

Children of _____ Dwight:

2. i. WILLIAM^A DWIGHT, b. say 1565.
- ii. NICHOLAS DWIGHT, b. say 1574 (assuming age 25 at first marriage); bur. Erwardon, Suffolk, 19 Dec. 1602;^[5] m. Freston, Suffolk, 26 April 1599, JOAN PARTRICH of Capel [St. Mary].^[6] She m. (2) Erwardon in 1611 Thomas Eastie, whose sons, Jeffrey and Edmund, were baptized at Erwardon 1 Sept. 1611. Nicholas Dwight of Erwardon, husbandman, left a will dated 16 Dec. 1602,

* The author extends grateful thanks to Jerome E. Anderson for discovering the wills of the two Nicholas Dwights as well as other research.

¹ Benjamin W. Dwight, *The History of the Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass.*, 2 vols. (New York: J. F. Trow & Son, 1874).

² Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 371–78.

³ Percival Boyd, "Boyd's Marriage Index for Suffolk," vol. 1, Grooms, 1538–1600, A–E [FHL 0,496,781].

⁴ Parish registers of Capel St. Mary, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 0,993,232 Item 6].

⁵ Parish registers of Erwardon, Suffolk [FHL 993,246 Item 7].

⁶ Parish registers of Freston, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 0,919,572 Item 5].

proved at an unknown date at Ipswich,^[7] when probate was granted to Johane the widow. The will mentioned son Nicholas (under 21), brother William Dwight, an expected child, sister Katherine Partridge, and wife Johane to be sole executrix. Edmond Salmon and John Harvie were witnesses.

Children of Nicholas and Joan (Partrich/Partridge) Dwight:

1. *Nicholas Dwight*, bp. Erwarton 1 April 1600; d. between 14 March 1649 (date of will) and 8 Feb. 1650 (date of probate); m. (1) _____ [mother of his children, based on his will]; (2) Bramford, Suffolk (recorded at Sproughton, Suffolk), 24 July 1628 *Margaret* (_____) *Friend*.^[8] As Nicholas Dwight of Harkstead, Suffolk, he left a will dated 14 March 1649, proved 8 Feb. 1650,^[9] mentioning wife Margarite and “Mary Dwight, James Dwight, Timothy Dwight & Rebecca Dwight ye children of mee Nicholas Dwight, & William Friend, John Friend, & Alce Friend, ye children of Margarite my wife.” At least one of the seven children was under 21. Wife Margarite was to be sole executrix. Overseers were to be loving friends Christopher Hayward now of Woolverstone Hall and George Glandfield now of Ho[l]brooke. Robert Ellice, Andrew Glanfield, and Owen Reve were witnesses.
2. *Rebecca Dwight*, bp. Erwarton 13 Feb. 1602/3.

2. WILLIAM^A DWIGHT was born say 1565 (assuming age 25 at first marriage). Baptismal records, only two of which name Alice as the mother, have been found for only five of William^A Dwight’s nine children. The structure of William’s 1629 will (see below) names the three youngest sons whose bequests are to be received at staggered intervals, which presumably represents their order of birth. The named four oldest children include two sons named John, which suggests the two sons might have had different mothers.^[10]

He married (first?) in Wherstead, Suffolk, 30 April 1590, **ALICE VUNTER**.^[11]

⁷ Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk, Registered Wills, 1602–1603, folio 68 [FHL 0,096,940]. Signed by mark.

⁸ Parish registers of Sproughton, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 496,781 Item 7], show a marriage date of 24 July 1628 for *Dwight Nics and Margt Friend*, but 23 February 1640 for *Friend Margt and Nics Dwight*. Comparably, the transcription shows a marriage date (at Bramford) of 23 February 1640 for *Dwight Thos and Ann Farmer*, but 28 July 1628 for *Farmer Ann and Thos Dwight*. Parish registers of Bramford, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 0,993,225 Item 21], shows Dwight Tho. and F....er Ann, were married in 1628.

As baptismal records for the children of Nicholas and Margaret with their first spouses have not been found (see his will), we have assigned the 1628 date to Nicholas Dwight and the 1640 date to Thomas Dwight, who presumably was identical with Thomas Dwight, youngest son of William^A Dwight.

⁹ Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk, Original Wills, 1650–1652, #34 [FHL 0,096,972]. Signed by mark.

¹⁰ See Robert Charles Anderson, “Editor’s Effusions,” *Great Migration Newsletter* 18:4 (Oct.-Dec. 2009):26. Note, however, that there was no burial record for a wife of William Dwight in Freston or Woolverstone between 1598 and 1603.

¹¹ Parish registers of Wherstead, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 496,781 Item 8]. Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* [note 2], 377, erroneously states that they were married at Freston. No other occurrences of the surname Vunter were found

Perhaps he married an unnamed second wife between 6 February 1598/9 (baptism of elder son John) and December 1602 (when younger son John was conceived, assuming his baptism on 25 September 1603 was as an infant). The burial of “the wife of Will Dwyt” on 16 April 1629 was recorded in Woolverstone, Suffolk, immediately followed by the burial there of “William Dwyt” on 23 April 1629.^[12]

The will of “William Dwyght of Woolverston in the County of Suffolke and Diocesse of Norwich housbandman being sick of body” was made 20 April 1629, and proved at Ipswich 8 May 1629.^[13] He gave “unto my three youngest sonnes Nathaniell Timothie & Thomas twelve pounds apece to either of them to be payd unto the[m] respectively by my Executor viz to Nathaniell twelve pounds wth in six monthes after my deceasse & to Timothy twelve pounds wth in one whole yeere next after my deceasse & to Thomas twelve pounds wth in one yeere & halfe next after my decease.” If any of them died before receiving payment, his portion was given to the survivors. The rest of William’s goods and debts were divided equally “betwen my fower eldest chirdren [*sic*] John my eldest sonne & John my second sonne Thomasen & Judeth my daughter[s] by my executor,” eldest son John Dwight to be sole executor. Timothie Dalton and William Everard were witnesses.

Children of William^A Dwight, i–iv by Alice Vunter, v–ix mother not clear:

- i. THOMASINE DWIGHT, b. ca. 1591; named in her father’s 1629 will.
- ii. JUDITH DWIGHT, bp. Freston, Suffolk, 28 May 1593;^[14] named in her father’s 1629 will.
- iii. WILLIAM DWIGHT, bp. Freston 20 Dec. 1595; not named in his father’s will.
- iv. JOHN¹ DWIGHT, bp. Woolverstone 6 Feb. 1598[/9]; m. by 1626 HANNAH _____,^[15] who d. Dedham, Mass., 5 Sept. 1656. They immigrated to New England in 1635.^[16] He was admitted 24 April 1638 to the church at Dedham, where he was a selectman and surveyor, and served on various committees. He m. (2) Dedham 20 Jan. 1657[/8] ELIZABETH (_____) (THATCHER) RIPLEY, who d. Dedham 17 July 1660. John¹ Dwight d. Dedham 24 Jan. 1660[/1], leaving a will dated 16 June 1658, proved 5 March 1660[/1], mentioning wife Elizabeth; son Nathaniel Whiteing and his wife Hannah; daughter Mary wife of son Henrie Phillips; son and daughter Nathaniel and Sarah Reynolds. The will named son Timothy Dwight as executor.
- v. NICHOLAS DWIGHT, bp. Woolverstone 31 March 1601; not named in his father’s will.

by Clifford L. Stott, CG, AG, FASG, in parish register databases and in relevant probate jurisdictions. This suggests that “Vunter” was not the usual spelling of Alice’s actual surname.

¹² Parish registers of Woolverstone, Suffolk [FHL 0,919,639].

¹³ Consistory Court of Norwich, wills for 1629, # 45 [FHL 0,094,941]. Signed by mark.

¹⁴ The baptisms of Judith and her brother William give their parents as “Will. & Alice.”

¹⁵ Their marriage is not found in Percival Boyd’s Marriage Indexes for Essex or Suffolk (see note 3).

¹⁶ Details of this family are found in Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* [note 2], 371–78.

- vi. JOHN DWIGHT, bp. Woolverstone 25 Sept. 1603; m. there 5 Oct. 1626 ABIGAIL MANN. The baptismal entry for their daughter Deborah at Woolverstone on 19 March 1628[9], states that her father was John Dwight junior.
- vii. NATHANIEL DWIGHT, b. ca. 1606; m. Belstead, Suffolk, in 1630 ELEANOR CLARK.^[17] Nathaniel Dwight of Belstead was the only Dwight listed in 1638 in *Able Men of Suffolk*.^[18]
- viii. TIMOTHY¹ DWIGHT, b. ca. 1609 (based on the age given in his will); m. Burstall, Suffolk, 16 Oct. 1634 MARY LOTTEN.^[19] She was probably Timothy Dwight's wife Maria, who d. Medfield, Mass., 8 Feb. 1668[9?].^[20] Timothy was in Dedham, Mass., in 1638, and was admitted to the church there in 1640. He served as a corporal and town officer, and later moved to Medfield in 1649. He m. (2) Medfield 8 July 1669 DORCAS WATSON.^[21] He d. 9 March 1675/6,^[22] leaving a will dated 3 March 1675/6, proved 15 March 1676/7, mentioning wife Dorcas and sons Timothy and John.^[23]
- ix. THOMAS DWIGHT, b. ca. 1612; m. Bramford, Suffolk, 23 Feb. 1640/1 ANN FARMER.^[24]

Leslie Mahler, FASG (lmahler@att.net), a resident of San Jose, California, has written many articles identifying the English ancestry of American colonists.

¹⁷ Parish registers of Belstead, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 0,993,222 Item 1].

¹⁸ Charles Edward Banks, ed., *Able Men of Suffolk, 1638 . . .* (Boston: Calkins Press, 1931), 227.

¹⁹ Parish registers of Burstall, Suffolk, transcription [FHL 0,496,781 Item 1]

²⁰ Dwight, *Descendants of John Dwight* [note 1], 1:86–91. A short notice of Timothy¹ Dwight is in Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–39; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972), 212–13.

²¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 3:1949.

²² *Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 207. Dwight, *Descendants of John Dwight* [note 1], 1:86, says Timothy died 9 March 1676/7, but his inventory was dated 6 12th month 1676 (see next note), so 9 March 1675/6 must be correct.

²³ Suffolk County Probate, file 879, 6:179–80 (probate); 12:131 (inventory); Charles Henry Pope, *The Pioneers of Massachusetts* (Boston: the author, 1900; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 148.

²⁴ See note 8.

THE ENGLISH ORIGINS OF WILLIAM¹ WHITREDGE OF IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

David A. Whittredge

William¹ Whitredge, carpenter, and his wife and son immigrated to New England in 1635 on the *Elizabeth*, but the passenger list does not indicate a place of origin for them.^[1] A search of the parish registers of two possible places of origin were unsuccessful.^[2] However, while preparing an article on William¹ Whitredge,^[3] the present author noticed that the spelling “Whitredge” (and variants) was not used in the Essex County court records until 1650.^[4] Previously William’s surname was usually rendered as variants of “Whitred,” which continued to be used as well.

As the result of a series of fortunate research connections,^[5] the parish registers of Norfolk were investigated for the name Whitred and, in the registers of the adjoining villages of Oxwick and Colkirk,^[6] matches were discovered for William¹ Whitred (later Whitredge), his first wife and children, brothers and sisters, and parents. On the passenger list of the *Elizabeth*, dated 11 April 1635, William “Whitteredd” was shown as age 36, his wife Elizabeth as 30, and son Thomas as 10. The parish registers of Colkirk show the baptism of Thomas Whitred, son of William, on 15 August 1624, which would make Thomas age 10 in April 1635, assuming the baptism occurred shortly after birth. In addition, the parish records of Oxwick show the baptism of William Whitred, son of Robert, on 11 March 1596/7, which would make William age 37 in April 1635.

The parish registers of Colkirk also show the marriage of William Whitred to Elizabeth Baker of Sculthorpe on 23 June 1623. Besides a son Thomas born in 1624, Elizabeth had three more children, in 1626, 1628, and 1630. Two of these

¹ John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality . . .* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1874; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 56. The original passenger list for the *Elizabeth* in 1635 is at The National Archives, London, E157/20.

² James Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1860–62), 4:533 [Benenden, Kent]; Charles Edward Banks, *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620–1650* (Philadelphia: Bertram Press, 1937; repr. Baltimore: Southern Book Co., 1957), 68 [Lilley, Hertfordshire].

³ David Whittredge, “William Whittrige of Ipswich,” *The Essex Genealogist* 22 (2002): 151–61.

⁴ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75), 1:213. A “Mr. Whitredg” was mentioned in 1641 (1:39), but since William Whitred was referred to by his first name or as “Goodman” elsewhere, it is possible that the 1641 reference was actually to someone else.

⁵ The author wishes to thank Claire Pearce of Norfolk Volunteer Lookup and Mel Bailey for their invaluable work and suggestions.

⁶ Parish registers of Oxwick, Norfolk, 1538–1909 [FHL 2,262,530]; parish registers of Colkirk, Norfolk, 1539–1902 [FHL 2,262,530]. Some of the parish register entries for both parishes are on freereg.org.uk.

three were buried in Colkirk. The last Whitred burial in Colkirk was 13 March 1632/3, and this was the last record of William and Elizabeth there.

The 1623 marriage record included the valuable information that William Whitred was the son of Robert Whitred, which tied together several of the various Whitred baptisms, marriages, and burials found in the registers of Oxwick and Colkirk. And fortunately, Robert Whitred left a long will, which is given here verbatim.^[7]

In the name of God amen The xixth daie of March In the yeare of our lord God one thousand six hundred and twentie three I Robert Whitred of Colkirke in the countie of Norff husbandman being of perfect memorie and understanding doe make this my laste Will and Testament in manner and forme following First I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God and my bodie to be buried in the church yard of Colkirke aforesaid when it shall please God to will me out of this world. Item I will and my mynd is that my messwages and Land[e]s in Colkirk aforesaid both that Land w^{ch} hangeth upon the howse wherin I dwell as also the two acres w^{ch} I bought of Nicholas Crowe shalbe sould within one yeare next after my decease, by my good frends M^r John Barsham of Colkirk aforesaid and M^r Thomas Reynold[e]s of Toftrees in the countie of norff aforesaid or the survivo^r of them for the best price, that maie be had, to the improvement of this my laste will and testament. And I will that Anne my wife shall have her dwelling in my said howses for one wholl yeare next after my decease with the use of the orchyard, and the little yard ther unto belonging allowing ingresse and egresse to the rest of the p^rmises and then to yeild upp and leave the same howses unto the said John Barsham and Thomas Reynold[e]s or the survivor of them, and that my said wife shall not detain the said howses nor cutt downe any wood or lymber & coming upon the said p^rmises during the said yeare Item I give unto my sonne William Whitred tenne pownd[e]s to be paid unto hym of the first mony that shalbe received for the sale [of] my said howses and Land[e]s by the said John Barsham and Thomas Reynold[e]s or the surviv[or] of them Item I give unto Anne my wife tenne pounds to be paid unto her likewise by the said John Barsham and Thomas Reynold[e]s or the survivor of them of the mony received for the sale of my said howses and Land[e]s. Item I give unto Faith my daughter tenne pound[e]s to be paid unto her att the age of one and twentie yeares by the said John Barsham and Thomas Reynold[e]s or the survivor of them and that till the said tyme shall expire they shall give unto her yearlie if she be so long lyving for the use of the said mony the some of twelve shillings If they shall profitt so much by it. Item I give unto John Whitred my youngest sonne five pound[e]s to be paid unto hym att the age of xxj^{tie} yeares by the afore said p[ar]ties and that in the meane tyme it shall by them be delivered unto the handes of marie whitred my natural [sis]ter who for the use of the said mony if she shall profit so much by it shall give unto the said John, if he be then living the yearlie soum[m] of nyne shilling[e]s, and if it shall happen the said Faith and John Whitred or either of them to depart this life before then or any of them come to the age of xxj^{tie} Then my will is that said porshons shalbe equallie devided amonge my other children, w^{ch} shalbe underwritten Item I give unto the Church of Colkirk the some of ij s and unto the pore of the said towne xij d to be bestowed att

⁷ Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, 1626–1629, fo. 81, no. 67, Norfolk Record Office, reviewed by Jerome E. Anderson.

the discretion of the minister and the churchwardens Item I give over and besides, unto Anne my wife the bedd w^{ch} I nowe lye upon with one boulster one pillowe one paier of sheet[e]s one paier [of] blanket[e]s and [...] the [...] of Lying belonging to [...] of all the money, that shall be remaining [...] of the said John Barsham and Thomas Reynold[e]s or either of them or the survivo^r of them for the sale of my said howses and Lands, I give and bequeath unto Richard whitred my sonne, to dorathie and agnes Whitred my daughters to be equallie devided amongst them by the said John Barsham and Thomas or the survivo^r of them, The rest of all my goods chattels mony Implement[e]s of howshould and howshould stuff whatever not before devised, my funeral chardges deducted I give and bequeath unto my said thre children last specified to be equallie devided amonge them according to the good discretion of the said M^r Barsham and M^r Reynold[e]s or the survivo^r of them and I ordaine and make the said M^r John Barsham executor of this my Last will & testament desiring hym and the said M^r Reynold[e]s to p[er]form this my will in all thinges for the good and quiet of my said wife and children In witnesse wherof I have hereunto sett my hand seale the daie and yeare above written It is also his will that his wife shall have two bushels of Rye and two of barlie and not to cutt any wood uppon paine of forfeiting her Legacie/ Robert whitred his marke and seale/ Sealed and delivered in the p[re]sence of Elias Bate Thomas Barsham M[a]rie Whitred her marke

Robert Whitred will/ and his Surrender into the hand[e]s of Thomas Barsham in the p^rsence of John Barsham and Nicholas Crowe copyhold Tenant[e]s of the manno^r the xxj daie of March one thowsand six hundred twentie and three unto the use of his Last will.

Probated at Norwich the xxv day of Septembris anno dni 1626

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

ROBERT^A WHITRED was born say 1560–1570, based on an estimated age when he first married. He was buried in Colkirk, Norfolk, 4 September 1626. He married first in Colkirk 7 October 1593, **ELIZABETH CHENY**, who was buried in Oxwick 3 July 1607 as “Elizabeth Whittred the wife of Robert Whittred.” Robert Whitred married second in Oxwick 24 August 1609, **AGNES PORTER**, who was buried in Colkirk 17 May 1619 as “Agnes Whyttred the wife of Robert Whyttred.” Robert married third in Colkirk 16 May 1620, **ANNE HARDY**, who was named in his will. As Robert Whitred of Colkirk, husbandman, he left a will dated 19 March 1623,^[8] proved 15 September 1626, mentioning wife Anne; son William Whitred; daughter Faith Whitred (under 21); youngest son John Whitred (under 21); son Richard Whitred; daughters Dorothy and Agnes Whitred; and sister Marie Whitred. Mr. John Barsham was to be executor and Mr. Thomas Reynolds was to be effectively the overseer. Witnesses were Elias Bate, Thomas Barsham, and M[a]rie Whitred. The will is given verbatim above.

⁸ It is unclear whether the year was 1622/3 or 1623/4.

Children of Robert^A and Elizabeth (Cheny) Whitred, all baptized in Oxwick:

- i. DOROTHY WHITRED, bp. 23 Nov. 1594; d. after 19 March 1623, the date of her father's will.
- + ii. WILLIAM¹ WHITRED, bp. 11 March 1596/7; m. (1) ELIZABETH BAKER; (2) FRANCES ____; (3) SUSANNA (____) (WATERMAN) COLBY.
- iii. RICHARD WHITRED, bp. 2 Sept. 1599; d. after 19 March 1623, the date of his father's will.
- iv. AGNES WHITRED, bp. (as Anne) 16 May 1602;^[9] d. after 19 March 1623, the date of her father's will.

Child of Robert^A and Agnes (Porter) Whitred:

- v. FAITH WHITRED, bp. Oxwick 17 March 1610/1; d. after 19 March 1623, the date of her father's will.

Child of Robert^A and Anne (Hardy) Whitred:

- vi. JOHN WHITRED, bp. Oxwick 7 April 1622; d. after 19 March 1623, the date of his father's will.

WILLIAM¹ WHITRED[GE] was baptized in Oxwick, Norfolk, 11 March 1596/97. He died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 9 December 1668.^[10] He married first in Colkirk, Norfolk, 23 June 1623, **ELIZABETH BAKER**, of Sculthorpe, Norfolk, born about 1605,^[11] based on the passenger list of the *Elizabeth*, in which William, Elizabeth, and their son Thomas immigrated to New England in 1635. She died by October 1653, by which time William had married second **FRANCES** ____.^[12] She died in Ipswich 26 April 1658,^[13] and William married third by 1663, **SUSANNA (____) (WATERMAN) COLBY**, died on or about 8 July 1689, widow of ____ Waterman and Anthony Colby.^[14] Administration on William's estate was granted to his son Thomas on 19 December 1668.^[15]

⁹ Agnes and Anne were considered interchangeable names at this time.

¹⁰ William's inventory (see note 15) says he died 9 December, which seems more reliable than *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 2:711, which says he died 11 December.

¹¹ The parish registers of Sculthorpe, Norfolk [FHL 2,262,493], do not show an Elizabeth Baker baptized there about 1605.

¹² William Whitred[ge] had remarried by 15 October 1653 when he signed a deed with his second wife Frances (Ipswich Deeds, 1:166).

¹³ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 10], 2:711.

¹⁴ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1:415 (Anthony Colby).

¹⁵ George Francis Dow, ed., *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 2:143–45. Photocopies of William's inventory were obtained from the Phillips Library of the Peabody Essex Museum (in Records and Files of the Quarterly Court, item 14-133-2, dated 28 June 1669) and from the Supreme Judicial Court Archives in Boston (probate record no. 29783).

Children of William¹ and Elizabeth (Baker) Whitred[ge], order of last four children uncertain.^[16]

- i. THOMAS² WHITREDGE, bp. Colkirk 15 Aug. 1624; d. Ipswich, Mass., between 21 Aug. 1672 (date of will) and 3 Sept. 1672 (date of inventory),^[17] m. ca. 1657 FLORENCE (NORMAN) HART, bp. Charminster, Dorset, 17 Oct. 1619, d. 2 Aug. 1672, daughter of Richard¹ and Florence (____) Norman, and widow of John¹ Hart.^[18]
- ii. WILLIAM WHITRED, bp. Colkirk 10 Sept. 1626; bur. there 26 Sept. 1626.
- iii. ANNE WHITRED, bp. Colkirk 29 June 1628; d. presumably by April 1635 when her parents and older brother sailed for New England.
- iv. ELIZABETH WHITRED, bp. Colkirk 28 Dec. 1630; bur. there 13 March 1632/3.
- v. SAMUEL WHITREDGE, b. Ipswich say 1638; d. "Bloody Brook," Deerfield, Mass., 18 Sept. 1675, in King Philip's War,^[19] evidently unmarried.
- vi. ABIGAIL WHITREDGE, b. Ipswich say 1641; d. Salem, Mass., 22 Nov. 1676, m. Salem 24 Nov. 1667 JOHN BAXTER,^[20] b. ca. 1632,^[21] d. after 1 Nov. 1679, when he m. (2) Elizabeth Mackmallen.^[22]
- vii. JOHN WHITREDGE, b. Ipswich say 1644,^[23] d. Turner's Falls, Mass., 19 May 1676, in King Philip's War,^[24] evidently unmarried.
- viii. MARY WHITREDGE, b. Ipswich say 1647; m. (1) Lynn, Mass., 25 Jan. 1673 SAMUEL¹ HART,^[25] b. ca. 1621,^[26] d. Lynn 25 June 1683 age 61,^[27] widower of Mary (Needham) Howe.^[28] She m. (2) Lynn 5 March 1683/4 WILLIAM BEALE

¹⁶ Clarence A. Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), lists three marriages in which the wife's maiden name was possibly Whitred[ge]: Edward Bragg and Elizabeth, William Knowlton and Susannah, and Richard Norman and Elizabeth. No evidence has been found to substantiate any of them.

¹⁷ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 5:164; Dow, *The Probate Records of Essex County* [note 15], 2:286–87. His nuncupative will mentioned, among others, three sons Thomas, Richard, and William and brother "Samuell Whitridge."

¹⁸ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 14], 3:1335 (Richard Norman); Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III, G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 229 (John Hart); Leslie Mahler, "The English Origin of Richard¹ Norman of Salem, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 77 (2002):102–03.

¹⁹ George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War* (Boston: the author, 1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967), 137.

²⁰ *Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 6 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–1925), 4:463 (marriage), 5:78 (death).

²¹ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 4:114 (age 37 on 16 1st month 1668/9, when he deposed for his sister Mary's lawsuit).

²² *Vital Records of Salem* [note 20], 3:92.

²³ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 4:114 (age 25 on 27 1st month 1669).

²⁴ Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War* [note 19], 250–51; *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 6:192.

²⁵ *Vital Records of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1905–06), 2:172, 401.

²⁶ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 5:63, 193; 9:50 (age statements all consistent).

²⁷ *Vital Records of Lynn* [note 25], 2:495.

²⁸ "Samuel Hart of Lynn," *The Essex Genealogist* 18 (1998):46–50 at 46; Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume III, G–H* [note 18], 429–30 (Howe). Samuel Hart appears to have been unrelated to John Hart, whose widow married Thomas Whitredge.

of Marblehead, Mass.,^[29] b. ca. 1629,^[30] d. Marblehead 1694,^[31] widower of Martha (Bradstreet) Rowlandson and Elizabeth (Pilkington) Jackson.^[32]

Child of William¹ and Frances () Whitred[ge]:

- ix. WILLIAM WHITREDGE, b. Ipswich 31 March 1658.^[33] His oldest brother Thomas had a son William, about the same age or younger, and since we know the latter was alive on 21 Aug. 1672 when Thomas made his will, it seems more likely that it was Thomas's son William who was admonished by the court [as a teenager] in 1674,^[34] who m. Gloucester, Mass., 4 March 1683/4 Hannah Roberts, and who d. there 8 Aug. 1726 aged about 70 [*sic*].^[35]

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²⁹ *Vital Records of Lynn* [note 25], 2:42, 172, as widow Mary Hart. The record of this marriage in Marblehead calls her daughter of Samuel Hart, blacksmith, of Lynn (*Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. [Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1903–08], 2:31, 201). Presumably the Lynn town clerk knew Mary (Whittredge) Hart and would have not misidentified her marital status. Moreover, Samuel Hart (who died intestate) had only one daughter named Mary, and she died as an infant on 20 July 1657 (*Vital Records of Lynn*, 2:495).

³⁰ Most of the age statements by William Beale reflect a birth date of about 1629 (Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records, 1636 to 1700, Volume I: Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2003], 23).

³¹ *Vital Records of Marblehead* [note 29], 2:486.

³² Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 386–87 (Bradstreet); Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume IV, I–L* (Boston: NEHGS, 2005), 16–17 (Jackson); Ezra S. Stearns, *Early Generations of the Founders of Old Dunstable, Thirty Families* (Boston: George E. Littlefield, 1911; repr. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1986), 2–3.

³³ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 10], 1:394.

³⁴ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 5:311–12, 316.

³⁵ *Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, vol. 1, births (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1917), vols. 2 and 3, marriages and deaths (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1923–24), 2:575 (marriage); 3:323 (death).

IDENTIFICATION OF MISS BELL TRAILL
OF KIRKWALL, ORKNEY, AS ISABELLA (TRAILL) TATE
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, WITH A ROYAL DESCENT

Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr.

The determination of the origins of Isabella (Traill) Tate of Boston begins with the identification of her as “Miss Bell Traill,” subject of the following letter of introduction prepared for her in 1760 and signed by the moderator, minister, and elders of the Presbyterian Kirk Session in Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland.^[1]

These are testifying that the Bearer hereof Miss
Bell Traill descended of respected Parents in the
Orkneys has resided there from her Childhood till the
Date of this paper behaving on all Occasions most
Virtuously & unexceptionally – and now that she
Is about to remove from this Place to Boston
We can with the greatest Freedom recommend
Her as a young gentlewoman very deserving of
Encouragement, and have good reason to hope
That by her Prudence & good Behavior, she will
Henceforth as formerly recommend herself to the
Notice a[nd] Approbation of any Family or Congregation
Where Providence may order her Lot – This in
Name & by Appointment of the Kirk Session of
Kirkwall is given at Kirkwall this Sixteenth Day
Of June One thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Years
& Subscribed by

Alexr Ruddach Mod
Jo. Yule Minister
Will. Groat Elder, H. Sutherland Elder
William Manfor Elder, Robert Kelde Elder

The author found this document in his late mother’s effects. He believes that it had been given to his maternal grandmother by her uncle Isaac Tate, great-grandson of Isabella (Traill) Tate. While regrettably it fails to name the parents of Bell Traill, it contains several significant clues. It states her destination as Boston and implies that she was a well-respected member of the local community and favorably known to senior church officials. It also implies that she was a single young adult, since in the case of a couple the letter of introduction would more likely have been written to introduce the husband.

¹ Bell Traill letter of introduction in the possession of the author. Photocopies of this document and of the documents cited in notes 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 28 have been given to the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept. of NEHGS.

Since the letter implies membership in the Kirkwall church, it seems reasonable that a local birth or baptism record might be found there. The Old Parish Registers (OPR)^[2] list in Scotland or the Orkneys only one girl named Isobel, Isabella, or Annabella (for which “Bell” was a nickname) the right age to be “Miss Bell Traill” in 1760.^[3] She was Isobel Traill, baptized in Kirkwall 20 March 1727, daughter of George Traill and Isabella Louthit.^[4] But the 1883 Traill genealogy^[5] does not mention her, and there is no OPR marriage record for her.

The Traill genealogy does, however, show among the children of Rev. Thomas Traill and Sibilla Grant the following daughter with no date of birth:^[6]

Isabella Traill, m. William Tate in Boston, Mass. She d. 17th May 1792.

Presbyterian records compiled in 1870 by Hew Scott and published under the title of *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, show that Thomas Traill was minister at Orphir, Orkney, from 1727 to 1733, when he was transferred to Ladykirk, Sanday, Orkney.^[7] The same compilation for Ladykirk confirms that Thomas Traill was minister there from 1733 until his death in 1753.^[8] These dates and pastoral assignments are repeated in the second edition of Scott’s work along with a list of his children, including the following daughter:^[9]

Isobel, born 2nd Jan. 1736 (marr. William Tate, Boston, U.S.A.), died 17th May 1792.

The inclusion of Isobel in the second edition of Scott’s *Fasti* is significant because it gives a date of birth for her.

PARENTAGE OF ISABELLA (TRAILL) TATE

Fortunately, three more documents in the author’s possession connect the Isabella Traill who married William Tate to other children of Rev. Thomas Traill and Sibilla Grant. First, an original letter from Robert Traill of Easton, Pennsylvania, dated 12 September 1791, addressed to Mrs. Isabella Tate, begins

² As well as being available on microfilm, Old Parish Registers are also available on “Scotland’s People,” a subscription database at scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

³ Information from Andrew B. W. MacEwen of Stockton Springs, Maine, a leading expert in Scottish genealogy. “Bell” was not a common nickname for Sibilla.

⁴ Old Parish Registers, Parish Registers for Kirkwall and St. Ola, Orkney, Scotland, 1657–1820 [FHL 0,990,503 and 0,990,504]. Although Scotland did not change to the Gregorian calendar until 1752 (along with the rest of Great Britain and possessions), beginning in 1600 Scotland started the year on January 1 instead of March 25.

⁵ William Traill of Woodwick, M.D., *A Genealogical Account of the Traills of Orkney* (Kirkwall, Orkney: J. Calder, 1883), 64.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 65.

⁷ Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, 3 vols. (Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1870; London: John Russell Smith, 1870), 3:1:400.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 3:1:414.

⁹ Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, 7 vols. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1915–28), 7:264.

“Dear Sister.” It mentions sister Yule and brother Thomas.^[10] Second, an original letter from Thomas Traill of Grenada, dated 20 February 1801, addressed to Mrs. Isabella Hadaway [daughter of Isabella (Traill) Tate], at the head of Black Horse Lane, Boston, mentions “your Uncle in Philadelphia.”^[11] Third, the will of Thomas Traill of Grenada, dated 4 May 1813, left a house “at the head of Black Horse Lane” in Boston to his “nieces Isabella Cushing and Hannah Lock, daughters of William Tate and Isabella, his wife, my Sister German.”^[12]

“William Teat” and “Isabella Trail” were married in Boston on 26 May 1762.^[13] The record indicates that the marriage intentions called them “William Tate” and “Isabel Trail.” This marriage record shows that “Bell” Traill had indeed come to Boston.^[14] The date of the marriage, not quite two years from the date of the letter of introduction, allows a reasonable time for voyage and courtship. The death of “Isabella Tate,” age 55, was reported in the *Columbian Centinel* of 28 March 1792.^[15] This calculates to a birth year of 1736 or 1737.

Isabella’s husband, William Tate, died 1 January 1781, possibly at sea.^[16] He may possibly have been serving on an American privateer at the time, based on his power of attorney and will, both dated 7 June 1771, in anticipation of serving on the privateer *Mars*. In the power of attorney he appointed his wife Isabella

¹⁰ Letter from Robert Traill to Mrs. Isabella Tate, dated 12 September 1791, in the possession of the author. Her older sister Barbara Traill married John Yule on 2 November 1756 (see below). As stated earlier, John Yule was a minister at Kirkwall when he signed the letter of introduction for Bell Traill (see Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 7], 3:1:376, 379).

¹¹ Letter from Thomas Traill of Grenada to Mrs. Isabella Hadaway, dated 20 February 1801, in the possession of the author. Her response must have informed her uncle that she had married again as his 1813 will (see next note) calls her Isabella Cushing. She married first at Boston 18 November 1787, Lot Haddaway; second at Boston 7 September 1794, Charles Hinckley; and third at Boston 2 June 1799, Jonathan Cushing ([*Thirtieth*] *Report of the Boston Record Commissioners: Boston Marriages 1751–1809* [Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1903], 130, 241).

¹² Suffolk County Probate, 130:128. “Sister german” means that she was a full sister.

¹³ *Boston Marriages 1751–1809* [note 11], 347.

¹⁴ Bell Traill already had relatives in New England. Her father’s first cousin, John Traill, merchant, died in Boston by 1751, leaving a widow (Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM [Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001], ref codes 58341, 58347, 58348). Bell’s second cousin, Robert Traill, was in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by 1748 (Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 63–65, 73–74; Geo. A. Gordon, “The Traill and Spence Families of Portsmouth, N.H.” *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record* 4 [1907], 1–6 at 3–4; Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 600 Immigrants . . .* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004], 37–39). Other Traills immigrated to New England, particularly Boston, but identifying them is beyond the scope of this article.

¹⁵ Isabella Tate obituary, *Columbian Centinel*, Boston, 28 March 1792, Vol. XVII, Issue 5, page 19, America’s Historical Newspapers, online at infoweb.newsbank.com.

¹⁶ Isaac Crannell Tate, “Memorandum Concerning the Tate and Traill Families,” manuscript (1892). 82, in the possession of the author (see note 1); Clarence Stewart Peterson, *Known Military Dead During the American Revolutionary War 1775–1783* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1959), 163 (no sources cited).

Tate as his attorney. In his will he named her sole beneficiary and executrix, mentioning no children, even though they had them.^[17]

Isabella almost certainly was “Mrs. Tate” in the 1790 census of Boston as a head of household with one male 16 and over and three females,^[18] probably her son Thomas and daughters Isabel and Hannah.

Widow Isabella Tate left a will in Boston, dated 17 March 1792, proved 13 November 1792,^[19] naming as beneficiaries her four children: William; Isabella, wife of Lot Haddaway; Thomas; and Hannah. As mentioned above, the Traill genealogy and the second edition of Scott’s *Fasti* say she died 17 May 1792, probably a misinterpretation of 17 March 1792. Thus, she died 17 March 1792 or shortly thereafter (since her death notice was published on 28 March 1792).

Rev. Thomas Traill and His Family

REV. THOMAS TRAILL was born by say 1700, possibly at Quendall, Orkney,^[20] son of George Traill and Anna Baikie. He died at Sanday, Orkney, 2 March 1753.^[21] He married at Kirkwall and St. Ola Parish, Orkney, 13 January 1730, **SIBILLA GRANT**, born between 1709 and 1714,^[22] daughter of Rev. Alexander Grant of South Ronaldsay and Burray, Orkney, and Barbara Baikie.^[23] Sibilla died 28 April 1761, probably in the Orkneys.^[24]

The twenty-six year ministerial career of Thomas Traill, Isabella’s father, is summarized in Scott’s *Fasti*:^[25]

¹⁷ Manuscript copies of the will of William Tate and power of attorney are in possession of the author. No record of either was found in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, probate or deeds.

¹⁸ 1790 U.S. Census, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 41.

¹⁹ Will of Isabella Tate, Suffolk County Probate, 91:674.

²⁰ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 9], 7:264.

²¹ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 7], 3:1:414.

²² Sibilla’s parents were married in Kirkwall, Orkney, 1 June 1708, and presumably Sibilla was at least 16 when she was married in 1730.

²³ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 9], 7:231. Sibilla is named as a child of Alexander Grant and Barbara Baikie, daughter of James Baikie of Burness, on a memorial stone mounted on the side of St. Peter’s Church, South Ronaldsay, Orkney (H. L. Norton Smith, *A Collection of Armorial of the County of Orkney* [Edinburgh: privately printed, 1902], 9, 57–58, 63–64). Thus, Sibilla Grant and Rev. Thomas Traill were first cousins, as his mother, Anna (Baikie) Traill, was Barbara’s older sister. See the line of royal descent at the end of this article.

²⁴ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 7], 3:1:414; John Smith, *The Church in Orkney* (Kirkwall, Orkney: W. R. Mackintosh, 1907), 271–72.

²⁵ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 7], 3:1:400, 414. Orphir is located on the principal Orkney island of Mainland, just a few miles west of the capital, Kirkwall. Sanday is another Orkney island, a ninety-minute ferry ride north from Kirkwall. In 1733 a move from Orphir to Sanday would have meant a major family relocation. The writer visited the Orkneys in May 2007 and found that Thomas Traill’s former Orphir parish continues active, but the church building in which he served no longer stands. His parish in Sanday no longer is active and the church building is abandoned and roofless. Neither church edifice contains a memorial to him. No gravestone records concerning him or his family were found.

Orphir: 1727 Thomas Traill, A.M. of the family of Hobister, was laureated at the Univ. of Edinburgh 25th Feb 1719, licen. by the Presb. there, called unanimously 29th Nov. 1726, and ord. 10th May succeeding; trans to Ladykirk, Sanday, 18th July 1733.

Sanday: 1733 Thomas Traill, A.M. trans. from Orphir, pres. by George, Earl of Morton in 1732, and adm. 5th Sep 1733; died 2d March 1753, in 28th min. He marr. 13th Jan 1730 Cecilia [*sic*] daugh. of Mr. Alexander Grant, min. of South Ronaldsay and Burray; she died 28th April 1761.

The second entry above confirms Thomas Traill's marriage but gives a wrong first name for the bride. The parish register reads:

Dec 4th [1729] Mr. Thomas Traill Minr of the Gospel at Orphir and Sibilla Grant in this Congregation, Lau[fu]ll Daur to Mr. Alex. Grant [illegible] Minr of the Gospel at South Ronaldsay and Burray were contracted in order to marriage [Witnesses:] John Covingtree of Newark and George Traill of Hobister[,] were married Jan.ry 13th, 1730 by Mr. Thos. Baikie, Min.

Thomas Traill's ministerial career may have been affected by politics. His older brother George was replaced as Chamberlain to the Earl of Morton in 1725.^[26] George was also involved in funding anti-Morton legal expenses.^[27] This family connection may have caused the Earl of Morton to transfer Thomas to Sanday in 1733.

On 20 February 1753, Rev. Thomas Traill made a will in Sanday, naming his spouse "Sibella Grant" to be sole executrix; their children [unnamed]; and his eldest son Robert.^[28] Thomas made provisions for the education of their children, and named [his brother] George Traill of Hobister and the latter's son James Traill to be among the children's tutors.

Children of Thomas Traill and Sibilla Grant, first three baptized at Orphir, Orkney,^[29] the others at Sanday, Orkney;^[30] children i, ii, iii, and v named for the four grandparents.

- i. BARBARA TRAILL, bp. 14 Jan. 1731; d. 17 Nov. 1809, probably at Kirkwall, Orkney;^[31] m. Kirkwall 2 Nov. 1756 REV. JOHN YULE.
- ii. GEORGE TRAILL, bp. 21 Dec. 1732; d. before 25 April 1746 when another George was born.

²⁶ William S. Hewison, *Who Was Who in Orkney* (Kirkwall, Orkney: Bellavista Publications, 1998), 166.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Photograph of the will of Rev. Thomas Traill in the possession of Glennis Trail of Auckland, New Zealand. The original will is in a private collection in the Orkneys.

²⁹ Old Parish Registers, Parish Registers for Orphir, Orkney, Scotland, 1709–1855 [FHL 0,990,506].

³⁰ Old Parish Registers, Parish Registers for Sanday, Orkney, Scotland, 1735–1820 [FHL 0,990,509]. Note that there were only 12–15 months between the births or baptisms of some of the children. Thus, the fact that Isabella was born only 12 months before her brother Alexander is not a concern. Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 65, appears to list only those children known to have survived to adulthood.

³¹ Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* [note 7], 3:1:376.

- iii. ANN TRAILL, bp. 3 March 1734; d. 1772,^[32] m. (1) WILLIAM MOWAT; (2) GEORGE JAMIESON.^[33]
- iv. ISABELLA TRAILL, b. 2 Jan. 1736; d. Boston 17 March 1792 or shortly thereafter. She immigrated to Boston in 1760 and m. there 26 May 1762 WILLIAM TATE, bp. King's Chapel, Boston, 19 July 1738, son of John and Hannah (Burgoyne) Tate,^[34] d. 1 Jan. 1781.
- v. ALEXANDER TRAILL, b. and bp. 12 Jan. 1737; d. before 20 Feb. 1753, the date of his father's will that named Robert as his oldest son.
- vi. SIBILLA TRAILL, b. 2 Feb. 1738, bp. 3 Feb. 1738.
- vii. MARGARET TRAILL b. and bp. 1 Oct. 1739; d. young.
- viii. MARGARET TRAILL, b. and bp. 9 Jan. 1741.
- ix. ROBERT TRAILL, b. 29 April 1744, bp. 6 May 1744; d. Easton, Pa., 30 July 1816. He immigrated to America in 1763, and m. 3 March 1774 ELIZABETH GROTZ.^[35]
- x. GEORGE TRAILL, b. 25 April 1746. He immigrated to Grenada, British West Indies, and d. 1774.^[36]
- xi. ELIZABETH TRAILL, bp. 4 March 1748.
- xii. THOMAS TRAILL, bp. 23 April 1749. He probably was "Thomas Traill, a lad (to the care of James Traill in Boston)," who arrived in Boston 21 Oct. 1763 from Kirkwall, Orkney.^[37] He was in Boston as late as 24 May 1781, when as Thomas Traill of Boston, cooper, he bought the Black Horse Lane property referred to above.^[38] He then immigrated to the British West Indies, perhaps living on St. Vincent.^[39] He was of Grenada by 20 Feb. 1801, when he wrote his niece in Boston (see note 12). His will, dated Grenada 24 May 1813 (see note 13), also mentioned AUBAH, a creole of Barbados, and their children *Thomas Traill, Hannah Boyt Traill, and Mary Anne Catherine Traill*.
- xiii. ?JEAN TRAILL, shown as youngest daughter, "said to have gone to America."^[40]
- xiv. JOHN TRAILL, bp. 14 Sept. 1752.

³² Tate, "Tate and Traill Families" [note 16], 79.

³³ Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 65.

³⁴ Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *The Records of the Churches of Boston*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2002) (baptism); *[Twenty-Eighth] Report of the Boston Record Commissioners: Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898), 218 (parents' marriage intentions).

³⁵ Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 64–66; William Henry Egle, *Some Pennsylvania Women during the War of the Revolution* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Harrisburg Publishing, 1898), 195–96; James W. Moore, *Rev. John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants* (Easton, Pa.: the author, 1903), 338.

³⁶ Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 65. David Dobson, *Scots in the West Indies, 1707–1857* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002), 139, cites only Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* 7:264 [see note 9] for George and his younger brother Thomas.

³⁷ David Dobson, *Scots in New England, 1623–1873* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002), 221.

³⁸ Suffolk County Deeds, 140:8.

³⁹ Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 65.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

Royal Descent^[41]

1. JAMES V, KING OF SCOTS, b. Linlithgow Palace, Edinburgh, 10 April 1512; d. Falkland, Scotland, 14 Dec. 1542. He m. twice but had six illegitimate sons, of whom the fourth (by Euphemia Elphinstone) was Robert.^[42]
2. ROBERT STEWART, 1ST EARL OF ORKNEY, b. in 1534 before 28 Oct.;^[43] d. 4 Feb. 1593. He m. but also had illegitimate children, including Barbara Stewart.^[44]
3. BARBARA STEWART, b. ca. 1560; m. ca. 1580 or earlier, HENRY [HARRY] HALCRO of that Ilk,^[45] d. after 15 June 1603.^[46]
4. HUGH HALCRO of that Ilk, b. say 1582; d. 12 May 1644; m. (1) before 6 May 1606, ESTHER THOMSON, d. April 1613.^[47] He m. (2) by contract dated 12 Jan. 1615, his cousin, Jean Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Graemsay, and granddaughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Earl of Orkney.^[48] He m. (3) Isabel Craigie, who survived him.^[49]
5. HUGH HALCRO of that Ilk,^[50] b. ca. 1607; d. 10 March 1637 aged about 30; m. ca. 1630 JEAN STEWART, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Urie) Stewart, and

⁴¹ The comments of Andrew B. W. MacEwen (see note 3) were invaluable for documenting the details of this line. Many of the sources were viewed on Google Books.

⁴² Neil D. Thompson and Col. Charles M. Hansen, "A Medieval Heritage: The Ancestry of Charles II, King of England," *The Genealogist* 2 (1981):157–68 et seq., at 164; Sir Archibald H. Dunbar, Bart., *Scottish Kings*, 1st ed. (Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1899), 224–45.

⁴³ That Robert Stewart was born in 1534 rather than 1533, is shown by documents given in *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, 11 vols. (Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1882–1914), 3:315b–316a, no. 1425 (28 October 1534): 3:360b–361a, no. 1620 (31 August 1536); and Augustin Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia* . . . (Rome: Typis Vaticanis, 1864), 611a, no. MLV (15 December 1538).

⁴⁴ G. E. Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, new ed., 14 vols. in 15 (London: St. Catherine Press, 1910–59; Stroud, Gloucs.: Alan Sutton, 1998), 10:100–04; Sir James Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage*, 9 vols. (Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1904–14), 6:572–75. The latter source shows Barbara Stewart, wife of Henry Halcro, as legitimate, but this is doubted by Ebenezer Erskine Scott, *The Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* (Edinburgh: G. P. Johnson, 1895), 18–19, and other scholars, including Andrew B. W. MacEwen.

⁴⁵ Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 14–15, 18–21 (chart, with documentation).

⁴⁶ Alfred Wintle Johnston and Amy Johnston, *Diplomatarium Orcadense et Hietlandense*, vol. 2 (London: Viking Society for Northern Research, 1907), 6:124, no. 171 (15 June 1603). Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 19, cites a deed recorded 5 March 1604 as evidence Henry Halcro was alive on that date; however, the deed could have been recorded after his death

⁴⁷ Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 14–15, 18–21.

⁴⁸ Johnston and Johnston, *Diplomatarium* [note 46], vol. 3 (1908), 2:63, no. 74 (9 September 1619, reference to marriage contract); *Scots Peerage* [note 44], 6:574–75.

⁴⁹ Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 14–15, 18–21.

⁵⁰ Hugh Halcro was served [as] heir to his mother Esther Thomson in 1623 and again in 1629 (*Inquisitionem ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum* . . . *Abbreviatio*, 3 vols. (n.p.: n.p., 1811–16), 2:no. 1095 (11 November 1623); 1: no. 12 (30 September 1629).

granddaughter of James Stewart, 1st Earl of Arran, and his wife Elizabeth Stewart of Atholl, both of whom had royal descents.^[51] Jean Stewart m. (2) 1639 Patrick Smythe of Braco, who d. 28 April 1655, leaving a will in which he mentioned his stepdaughter Jean Halcro and her sister Sibilla.^[52]

6. SIBILLA HALCRO, b. ca. 1636; d. after 6 Dec. 1683;^[53] m. (1) Kirkwall and St. Ola, Kirkwall, Orkney, 25 Feb. 1658, JAMES BAIKIE of Burness, d. 24 April 1679.^[54] Sibilla m. (2) Kirkwall 8 Feb. 1681 John Sinclair of Brabster, d. Brabster, Caithness, 12 Jan. 1690.^[55] Among the children of James Baikie and Sibilla Grant were:

- i. *Anna Baikie*, bp. Kirkwall and St. Ola 2 Oct. 1666; m. there 9 March 1682, *George Traill of Quendall*, b. ca. 1650, burgess of Kirkwall 1674, son of James and Jean (Cok) Traill.^[56] Rev. Thomas Traill, son of George and Anna (Baikie) Traill, married his first cousin, Sibilla Grant, daughter of Rev. Alexander and Barbara (Baikie) Grant. Three of their children came to North America or the West Indies and left descendants, as shown above: Isabella (Traill) Tate of Boston, Mass., Robert Traill of Easton, Pa., and Thomas Traill of Boston and Grenada.
- ii. *Barbara Baikie*, bp. Kirkwall and St. Ola 3 Oct. 1677; m. there 1 June 1708 Rev. Alexander Grant, d. 11 May 1717.^[57] Among their children was Sibilla Grant, who married her first cousin, Rev. Thomas Traill.

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⁵¹ *Scots Peerage* [note 44], 1:397; Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 14–15, 18–21; Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., *The Peerage of Scotland*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. (Edinburgh: G. Ramsey & Co., 1813), 1:121–24. Henry Stewart's wife is shown as Margaret Urie in *Registrum Magni Sigilli* [note 43], 9:501a, no. 1344 (19 March 1621).

⁵² Louisa G. Graeme, *Or and Sable: A Book of the Graemes and Grahams* (Edinburgh: W. Brown, 1903), 534. Scott, *Erskine-Halcro Genealogy* [note 44], 21, and Smith, *Armorial of the County of Orkney* [note 23], 61–62, state that Jean and Sibilla Halcro were served [as] heirs of their father Hugh Halcro, but this is a mistake. The two were heirs of their brother Hugh Halcro, as is clear from the chronology and all other evidence.

⁵³ John Henderson, *Caithness Family History* (Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1884), 93–94 (Sinclair of Brabster).

⁵⁴ Old Parish Registers, Parish Registers for Kirkwall and St. Ola, Orkney [note 4]; Thomas Brown, *Diary of Thomas Brown, Writer in Kirkwall, 1675–1693* (Kirkwall, Orkney: William Peace and Son, 1898), 9 (death).

⁵⁵ *Diary of Thomas Brown* [note 54], 13 (marriage), 57 (death); Smith, *Armorial of the County of Orkney* [note 23], 62 (death).

⁵⁶ Traill, *Traills of Orkney* [note 5], 63; *Diary of Thomas Brown* [note 54], 21 (marriage; bride called second daughter to James Baikie of Burness). The OPR marriage record calls her lawful daughter of James Baikie of Burness.

⁵⁷ Smith, *Armorial of the County of Orkney* [note 23], 9, 57–58, 63–64. The OPR marriage record calls her lawful daughter of the late James Baikie of Burness.

NOTES ON THE CHILDREN OF JOHN¹ AND MARY (WOODS) BELLWS OF CONCORD AND MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

Michael W. Kearney

Many of the basic genealogical facts concerning the family of John¹ and Mary (Woods) Bellows can be found in the seventeenth and eighteenth century vital records of Concord and Marlborough, Massachusetts, and the probate records of Middlesex County.^[1] These records have served as the fundamental sources for the Bellows genealogies published in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.^[2] However, none of these works cites land records. Middlesex County deeds provide a more complete picture of three of their children: Mary, Thomas, and Nathaniel Bellows.

Mary Woods, who married in Concord on 9 May 1655, John¹ Bellows,^[3] was one of seven children of John¹ and Mary (Parmenter) Woods who survived to adulthood.^[4] Her brother, Deacon James Woods, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, on 18 July 1647.^[5] He married in Marlborough on 22 April 1678, Hopestill Ward,^[6] and died in Marlborough on 7 August 1718,^[7] leaving an intestate estate in excess of £800 but “no lawful issue.”^[8] Under the Massachusetts laws of inheritance, after a dower share was set aside for his wife,

¹ *Concord, Massachusetts: Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1635-1850* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1895) and *Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1908) include the marriage of John Bellows and Mary Woods, the births of nine children and the deaths of two children. John Bellows' will names seven children (Middlesex County Probate, file 1518).

² Henry W. Bellows, *Historical Sketch of Col. Benjamin Bellows, Founder of Walpole, N.H.* (New York: John A. Gray, 1855), who cites “Mr. A.H. [Andrew Henshaw] Ward, careful annalist of Shrewsbury and the Ward family” as the source for the names and dates of birth for the nine Bellows children; Thomas Bellows Peck, *The Bellows Genealogy* (Keene, N.H.: Sentinel Printing Co., 1898), 4, citing “the published records of Concord and the manuscript records of Marlborough” as the sources for his “list of children of John and Mary Bellows” except for the son Daniel, whose vital data are taken from James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1860–62; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 1:162. Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1634-1635, Volume I, A-B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 250–53, is the most authoritative source.

³ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 1], 8.

⁴ John Woods' will names John Bellows as his son-in-law (Middlesex County Probate, file 25456). Ralph Parmenter Bennett, “Further Notes on the English Background of John Parmenter of Sudbury and Roxbury, Massachusetts,” *Register* 147 (1993):377–82 at 382.

⁵ *Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 156.

⁶ *Vital Records of Marlborough* [note 1], 331.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 404.

⁸ Middlesex County Probate, file 25448.

the remainder of James' estate passed to his heirs-at-law, his six brothers and sisters. A court order dated 13 April 1719 provided for the partition of James' real estate:^[9]

into six equal parts . . . to Isaac Woods surviving brother, to the legal representatives of John Wood, to the legal representatives of Mary Wood, to the legal representatives of Hannah Wood, to the legal representatives of Frances Wood, & to the legal representatives of Catherine Wood.

The committee presented a division of the property to the court on 1 May 1719.^[10] Subsequently, many of the heirs conveyed their interest in the real estate to their first cousin Benjamin³ Woods (*John*², *John*¹), trader, of Marlborough. These heirs included all the children of Mary (Woods) Bellows surviving at the time of her brother's death. There is, in fact, a deed representing each of them, executed at various times in 1719, all recorded on 1 or 2 January 1724.^[11]

The deed of Isaac Bellows (*John*¹) and his wife Elizabeth (Howe) Bellows who was also an heir of James Woods,^[12] is particularly helpful. The deed, dated 18 October 1719, carefully articulates how each share was calculated; Isaac and Elizabeth were heirs of "one sixth part of a sixth part & one seventh part of a sixth part respectively of the estate of Dea. James Woods."^[13] From this, we conclude that in 1718 six of James Woods' heirs were surviving descendants of Mary (Woods) Bellows. In addition to Isaac Bellows, deeds to Benjamin Woods from four of John and Mary Bellows' children are readily identified: John Bellows,^[14] Eleazer Bellows,^[15] Nathaniel Bellows,^[16] and Abigail, wife of Isaac Lawrence.^[17] This brings the count of Bellows heirs to five.

Who was the sixth heir at law? We know that three of Mary (Woods) Bellows' nine children, Samuel, Daniel, and Thomas, died before 1718 without issue.^[18] This leaves the oldest daughter, Mary Bellows as the remaining possibility. In the group of deeds to Benjamin Woods recorded 1 January 1724 is

⁹ Middlesex County Probate, file 25448. The term "legal representative" indicates that these siblings predeceased James and that their surviving children will be heirs at law.

¹⁰ Middlesex County Probate, file 25448.

¹¹ Middlesex County Deeds, 21:48–49, 24:227–32.

¹² Elizabeth² Howe (*Isaac*¹) married by 1694 Isaac Bellows (Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 251). She was born in Marlborough 17 January 1673, and was an heir to the estate of James Woods through her mother, Frances (Woods) Howe (Daniel Wait Howe, *Howe Genealogies* [Boston: NEHGS, 1929], 9–10).

¹³ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:232.

¹⁴ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:227, dated __ February 1718/9, acknowledged 26 October 1720.

¹⁵ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:232, dated 30 October 1719.

¹⁶ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:228, dated 5 February 1718/9.

¹⁷ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:229, dated 26 February 1718/9.

¹⁸ Samuel died in Marlborough 29 September 1680. Daniel died in Concord 20 July 1676 (Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 251). Although Thomas was named in his father's will on 19 June 1683, he had died by 1691 (see his section below).

one dated 7 February 1718[9], from Mary Rood, “spinster,^[19] of Preston, New London County, Connecticut, and niece of Dea. James Woods.” This deed was recorded among the other deeds from the Bellows heirs.^[20] Further, the witnesses to the deed, John Bellows and Isaac Lawrence, also witnessed the deed conveying Abigail’s share, executed one day earlier. This suggests that Mary Rood and Mary Bellows were the same person.

A series of four entries in Norwich, Connecticut, vital records provides a direct chain of evidence from Mary Rood to Mary Bellows. First, in reverse chronological order, is a sworn statement by Mary Rood of Ashford [Connecticut] dated 30 May 1738, attesting to the birth in Norwich: “of my Daughter Lydia Bundys son, whose name is John Bundy, ye son of John Bundy and Lydia Bundy, he was born in Norwich October ye 17th 1714.”^[21] Second is the marriage of John Bundy to Lydia Smallbent in Norwich on 30 October 1712.^[22] Third is the birth of Lydia Smallbent in Norwich on 3 February 1694, daughter of Mark and Mary Smallbent.^[23] And fourth is the marriage of Mark Smallbent and Mary Belles/Bellis in Norwich on 12 July 1689.^[24]

Other records provide evidence of Mary’s second marriage. Mark Smallbent died in Norwich on 26 December 1696.^[25] No will has been located, but an inventory valued his estate at £143, the bulk of which was a farm in Norwich. It does not name his wife, but does name two daughters, Mary, age 5, and Lydia, age 3.^[26] Both births were recorded in Norwich as children of Mark and Mary Smallbent.^[27] No further records relating to Mark Smallbent’s estate were found until after his daughters Mary and Lydia came of age [apparently 18] and sold, together with their husbands, their respective half-interests in their father’s farm. John and Lydia [Smallbent] Bundy on 17 September 1713 sold “one halfe of ye

¹⁹ Because, as argued later, Mary Rood was married at least twice, it appears that the use of the word “spinster” here indicates she was acting on her own behalf. See Eugene A. Stratton, “A Note on Terminology[:] Spinster: An Indicator of Legal Status,” *The American Genealogist* 61 (1986):167–70.

²⁰ Middlesex County Deeds, 24:230, dated 27 February 1718/9.

²¹ *Vital Records of Norwich 1659–1848*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, 1913), 1:127, emphasis added. Simon Burton and Marcy Burton were witnesses. Simon Burton was an early resident of Ashford and Mary Rood’s son-in-law, having married her first daughter, Mary Smallbent, in 1713. See the discussion in the section on Mary Bellows below for details.

²² *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:54. Since Lydia’s surname at marriage was Smallbent and not Rood, this record suggests that Mary Rood remarried after the birth of her daughter Lydia and that the previous husband’s surname was Smallbent. Smallbent is an extremely rare North American surname. There are only three distinct individuals recorded in the North American edition of the IGI with this surname, namely, the three Smallbents mentioned here.

²³ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:54. The inventory of Mark Smallbent’s estate also identifies Lydia as his daughter, aged 3 in 1697 (see below).

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 1:54.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:54.

²⁶ New London District Probate, A:74–75.

²⁷ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:54.

whole farme . . . which we have a naturall right unto as we are heir unto our honoured father Mark Smallbent late of Norwich deceased.”^[28] They were followed by Simon and Mary [Smallbent] Burton who on 1 January 1713/4 sold “one half of ye whole farm . . . which we have a naturall right unto as we are heir unto our Honord ffather Mark Smallbent late of sd Norwich.”^[29] To both deeds was added the following postscript, with almost identical wording save the names of the grantors and grantees:

if their [the grantor’s] mother Marey now wife of Thomas Rood of Norwich shall hereafter require her Dower of thirds in revenew of ye above bargained and granted premesis during her naturall life the grantees . . . shall indemnify [the grantors] from all dues and demands upon ye above sd account

Thus as noted at the beginning of this article, land and other records provided further detail on the families of three of John and Mary (Woods) Bellows’ children: i. Mary, vi. Thomas, and ix. Nathaniel, as numbered in the *Great Migration* sketch of John¹ Bellows.^[30]

MARY² BELLOWS (*John*¹) was born in Concord 26 April 1657.^[31] Middlesex County court records place Mary in Marlborough as late as 1682 when she was called into court for fornication.^[32] She is named in her father’s 1683 will.^[33] She married first in Norwich, Connecticut, on 12 July 1689, **MARK SMALLBENT**.^[34] He died in Norwich 26 December 1696.^[35] Mary married second **THOMAS ROOD**, born in Norwich in March 1651, son of Thomas¹ and Sarah (____) Rood,^[36] and widower of Hannah Benham, who died in Norwich 15 October 1695.^[37] While no record of Mary’s second marriage has been found, it must have occurred after 1696 (the year of Mark Smallbent’s death) and before 7 May 1699, when “Mary and Lydia, daughters of Tho^s Ruid” were baptized by Rev. Solomon Treat at the First Congregational Church of Preston, Connecticut.^[38] Later, on 28 September

²⁸ Norwich Land Records, 2B:685.

²⁹ Norwich Land Records, 2B:703.

³⁰ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 250–53.

³¹ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 1], 8.

³² Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 251.

³³ Middlesex County Probate, file 1518.

³⁴ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:54.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:54.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 1:34.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 1:39 (marriage and death). See also Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven*, 8 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: 1922–32; repr. with index, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 1:186.

³⁸ *First Congregational Church of Preston, Connecticut, 1698–1898 : Together with Statistics of the Church Taken from Church Records* (Preston, Conn.: the church, 1900), 137. Several works have interpreted this record to mean that Mary and Lydia Rood were twin daughters of Thomas

1701, “Thomas Rude’s wife” was admitted to the same church.^[39] Thomas and Mary are also described as husband and wife in a deed executed on 11 July 1704.^[40] Thomas was living as late as 1 January 1714, when Mary was described in the deeds from her daughters as the “now wife of Thomas Rood.” On 7 February 1718[9], “Mary Rood, spinster,” made a deed to Benjamin Woods, referred to above. The fact that she conveyed alone could indicate that Thomas Rood had died or that they were separated. Mary was living in Ashford, Connecticut, as late as 30 May 1738, when she made the statement about her grandson’s birth, described above.

Child of Mary Bellows, father unknown, illegitimate:

- i. BENJAMIN BELLOWES, b. Concord, Mass., 18 Jan. 1675/6; m. there 5 Jan. 1703/4 Dorcas (Cutler) Willard, widow of Henry Willard of Lancaster, Mass.^[41] No record has been found to indicate that Benjamin was an heir to the estate of James Woods. All six Bellows’ shares were distributed and Benjamin did not receive one. This confirms the conclusion that Benjamin was not a son and tenth child of John and Mary Bellows, as has been commonly claimed,^[42] but recently corrected.^[43]

Children of Mark and Mary (Bellows) Smallbent, born Norwich.^[44]

- ii. MARY SMALLBENT, b. 28 March 1692/3; m. Norwich 9 Feb 1712/3 SIMON BURTON.^[45] Both d. after 30 May 1738 when they witnessed a statement by her mother.^[46]
- iii. LYDIA SMALLBENT, b. 3 Feb. 1694; m. Norwich 30 Oct. 1712 JOHN BUNDY, d. there 6 March 1713/4.^[47]

THOMAS² BELLOWES (*John*¹) was born in Marlborough 7 September or November 1668.^[48] He was named in his father’s 1683 will.^[49] On 31 March 1691, the

Rood (e.g., Mona Lee (Haag) Rood, *The Rood/Roode/Rude Genealogy* [Austin, Tex.: the author, 1999], 7). It seems much more likely that they were his stepdaughters, Mary and Lydia Smallbent.

³⁹ *First Congregational Church of Preston* [note 38], 130.

⁴⁰ Norwich Land Records, 2B:588.

⁴¹ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 1], 20 (birth), 60 (marriage); Peck, *Bellows Genealogy* [note 2], 9–11 which discusses Dorcas’s first marriage and unknown origins.

⁴² Bellows, *Historical Sketch of Col. Benjamin Bellows* [note 2], 9; Peck, *Bellows Genealogy* [note 2], 8. Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary* [note 2], 1:162.

⁴³ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 252.

⁴⁴ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:54.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:69.

⁴⁶ See note 21.

⁴⁷ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:69 (marriage and death). Although he has been claimed to be a son of James² (*John*¹) and Mary (____) Bundy, this connection has not been satisfactorily established (Robert S. Wakefield, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Volume 15, Family of James Chilton*, rev. ed. [Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1997], 28).

⁴⁸ *Vital Records of Marlborough* [note 1], 26.

⁴⁹ Middlesex County Probate, file 1518.

Ipswich Probate Court in Essex County, Massachusetts, granted letters of administration to John Bellows, “brother of Thomas late of Ipswich” and also to his “brother Eliazar Bellows, as surety.”^[50] No widow or other heir was mentioned in the probate record. Further, no heirs of Thomas were identified in the probate or land records generated by the estate of James Woods in 1718. Thomas was mentioned years later in a deed dated 2 June 1744 from his brother Eleazer Bellows to his son Eleazer Bellows Jr. conveying lands, his “by virtue of a will made by my Hon. father [John Bellows] before his decease and also all of what I ought to have of the estate of my brother Thomas Bellows.”^[51] From all this evidence, we conclude that Thomas died unmarried and without issue.

NATHANIEL² BELLOWS (*John*¹) was born in Concord on 3 or 15 April 1676.^[52] He died between 17 May 1762 (date of will) and 13 July 1762 (date of probate).^[53] Nathaniel married in Groton, Connecticut, 15 November 1704, **DORCAS ROSE**,^[54] born about 1683, presumably in Stonington, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Allyn) Rose.^[55]

Nathaniel was named in his father’s 1683 will.^[56] He was also an heir to the estate of James Woods. As noted above, on 6 February 1718/9, Nathaniel Bellows, yeoman, of New Groton [*sic*], New London County, Connecticut, “nephew of Dea. James Woods, of Marlborough,” deeded to Benjamin Woods, trader, also of Marlborough, for £15,^[57] all rights to the estate of his “uncle Dea. James Woods.” Witnesses were John Bellows [Nathaniel’s brother] and Robert Gates. Published genealogies differ as to Nathaniel’s identity. Three simply state “no further record.”^[58] *The Bellows Genealogy* first says Nathaniel “probably died young,” but later says he “was erroneously supposed to have died young” and was Nathaniel Bellows of Groton.^[59]

Children of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Rose) Bellows:^[60]

⁵⁰ Essex County Probate, 304:347. The estate was appraised at a little over £10.

⁵¹ Worcester County Deeds, 20:121.

⁵² *Vital Records of Marlborough* [note 1], 26, born in Concord 15 April 1676; *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 1], 19, born 3 April 1676.

⁵³ New London District Probate, file 485.

⁵⁴ Groton Vital Records [FHL 1,306,249 Item 1], 1:110.

⁵⁵ Dorcas Bellows is named as a daughter of Thomas Rose in his will dated 20 November 1743 (New London Probate, file 4615). For the marriage of Thomas Rose and Hannah Allyn, see Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *The Waterman Family*, 3 vols. (New Haven, Conn., E. F. Waterman, 1939–54), 1:604–05.

⁵⁶ Middlesex County Probate [note 8], file 1518.

⁵⁷ £15 represents a 1/36 share of the estate (1/6 of 1/6).

⁵⁸ Bellows, *Historical Sketch of Col. Benjamin Bellows* [note 2], 9; Edmund K. Swigart, *An Emerson–Benson Saga* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1994), 102–04; Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* [note 2], 252.

⁵⁹ Peck, *Bellows Genealogy* [note 2], 4, “died young”; 621, “erroneously supposed to have died young.”

⁶⁰ Groton Vital Records [note 54], 1:110.

- i. JOHN BELLOWS, b. Groton, Conn., 13 Sept. 1705; d. probably Groton, ca. 1728.^[61] m. ca. 1727 MARY PACKER,^[62] daughter of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Packer.^[63] On 5 Jan. 1729/30, Mary Bellos, widow, Elizabeth Packer, and Sarah Packer, all of Groton, conveyed to their brother John, also of Groton, land which they “had of their brother Samuel Packer, late of Groton, deceased.”^[64] Mary Bellos, widow, appeared in the Groton tax list for 1730.^[65]
- ii. DAMARIS BELLOWS, b. Groton 17 Sept. 1707; m. Stonington, Conn., 15 Oct. 1740, DANIEL ELLIS,^[66] probably the Daniel Ellis b. there 16 March 1714/5, son of Richard and Mary (Jelson) Ellis.^[67] Damaris was named in both her father’s 1762 will and with her husband in the division of real property in 1763.^[68]
- iii. ZERVIAH BELLOWS, b. Groton 30 Oct. 1709; d. probably before 17 May 1762, as she is not mentioned in her father’s will.
- iv. JOANNA BELLOWS, b. Groton 24 March 1711/2; m. WILLIAM FANNING, who has not been definitively identified.^[69] She was named in both her father’s 1762 will and with her husband, in the division of real property in 1763.^[70] They were living in Stonington on 9 April 1768 when they deeded land to “their cousin Nathaniel Bellows, a minor child.”^[71]
- v. ITHAMAR BELLOWS, b. Groton 24 Feb. 1713/4;^[72] d. 24 Oct. 1777 age 62, bur. First Episcopal Church Cemetery, Ledyard, Conn.,^[73] m. DORCAS _____, b. ca. 1728 (based on age at death), d. 23 July 1811 age 83, and bur. with her husband.^[74] She was named in her husband’s will dated 20 Dec. 1774.^[75] He

⁶¹ John Bellows’ date of death is estimated to be between the year of birth of his first child (see next note) and the deed of 5 January 1729/30, in which Mary Bellows was described as a widow.

⁶² John and Mary (Packer) Bellows had only one child, John, born in Groton 29 February 1727/8 (Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Groton Vital Records, 1:135).

⁶³ For Samuel Packer and Mary Williams’ marriage, see J. Oliver Williams, *A Genealogy of Williams Families* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle Publishing Co., 1938), 7. In his will dated 17 February 1744/5, Samuel Packer named children John, Benajah, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth (New London District Probate, file 3883). Four of these children were parties to the deed cited in the next note.

⁶⁴ Groton Deeds, 2:458.

⁶⁵ Groton tax lists for the year 1730, MS G916 M0540, at the Indian and Colonial Research Center, Old Mystic, Connecticut.

⁶⁶ Barbour Collection, citing Stonington Vital Records, 3:130.

⁶⁷ Barbour Collection, citing Stonington Vital Records, 1:103 (birth and parents’ marriage). Mary, wife of Richard Ellis, died in Stonington in May 1718 (*ibid.*), so Richard Ellis must have remarried as he continued to have children recorded there.

⁶⁸ New London District Probate, file 485.

⁶⁹ See Walter Frederic Fanning, *History of the Fanning Family* (Worcester, Mass.: the author, 1905), 114–15, for a discussion of the difficulty in identifying this William Fanning, possibly son of John and Margaret (Culver) Fanning, but possibly from Rhode Island.

⁷⁰ New London District Probate, file 485.

⁷¹ Groton Deeds, 6:220.

⁷² Groton Vital Records [note 54], 1:110, recorded as “Ishamar.” The original entry is mistakenly transcribed as “Thomas” in the Barbour Collection, citing Groton Vital Records, 1:110.

⁷³ *Cemetery Transcriptions from the NEHGS Manuscript Collections*, online database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

- was named in his father's 1762 will, as both a son and executor, and in the division of real property in 1763.^[76]
- vi. MARGARET BELLOWS, b. Groton 5 Jan. 1718/9; m. SAMUEL ELLIS. She was named in her father's 1762 will and with her husband in the division of real property in 1763.^[77] As residents of Norwich they deeded their portion of Nathaniel Bellows' land to John Bellows on 4 April 1764.^[78] Samuel Ellis has not been identified, but a Samuel Ellis posted bond with Ithamar Bellows on the estate of Peter Ellis of Groton on 14 Feb. 1758. Peter left at least two children, Christopher and Peter, who were over 14 but under 21 when they chose guardians in 1756,^[79] so Peter Ellis was probably a contemporary of Samuel. Daniel Ellis, who married Damaris Bellows, had a brother Peter Ellis, b. Stonington 22 March 1709/10,^[80] who presumably was the decedent. Samuel Ellis could have been an unrecorded younger brother or half-brother of Daniel and Peter, but he could also have been a cousin or even unrelated.
 - vii. DORCAS BELLOWS (twin), b. Groton 18 Oct. 1722; d. Preston 19 Jan. 1823, age 100 years, 3 months;^[81] m. Norwich 25 Dec. 1760, ISRAEL STANDISH^[82] as his second wife, b. Preston, Conn., 1 March 1721/2, d. there 4 March 1802, son of Samuel and Deborah (Gates) Standish.^[83] She was named in her father's 1762 will and with her husband in the division of real property in 1763.^[84]
 - viii. HANNAH BELLOWS (twin), b. Groton 18 Oct 1722; d. before 17 May 1762, as she was not mentioned in her father's will,^[85] and probably before 29 April 1752.^[86] She m. Norwich 10 May 1750 BARNABAS LOTHROP,^[87] as his second wife, b. Norwich 27 March 1727, d. before 11 Dec. 1753, son of John and Lydia (Palmer) Lathrop.^[88]

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⁷⁵ Stonington District Probate, file 363.

⁷⁶ New London District Probate, file 485.

⁷⁷ New London Probate, file 485.

⁷⁸ Groton Deeds, 7:29.

⁷⁹ New London Probate, Peter Ellis, file 1909.

⁸⁰ Barbour Collection, citing Stonington Vital Records, 1:103.

⁸¹ Russell L. Warner, *Mayflower Families through Five Generations, Volume 14, Family of Myles Standish*, Robert S. Wakefield, ed. (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2007), 51.

⁸² *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:380.

⁸³ Warner, *Mayflower Families . . . Myles Standish* [note 81], 17–18, 51. Israel's first wife was Content Ellis, daughter of Richard Ellis and his second wife (see note 67).

⁸⁴ New London Probate, file 485.

⁸⁵ New London Probate, file 485.

⁸⁶ On that date Barnabas Lathrop married Dorcas Andrus at Norwich (Harriett Andross Goodell, "John² Andrews of Ipswich, Mass., and Norwich, Conn.," *Register* 70 [1916]:102–14 et seq., at 108; *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:270).

⁸⁷ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:270.

⁸⁸ E. B. Huntington, *A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family in This Country* (Ridgefield, Conn.: J. M. Huntington, 1884), 57, 73; *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 21], 1:71 (birth and parents' marriage).



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